TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Sunny. Temp. 21-12 (69-54). Tomorrow, 22-10 (71-50). Yesterday's temp. 26-17 (79-63). LONDON: Dry, sunny. Temp. 20-11 (68-52). Tomorrow, Similar. Yesterday's temp. 18-14 (64-57). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 28-17 (84-63). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 26-24 (80-75). Yesterday's temp. 28-16 (77-61).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ..... 8 S. | Lebanon ..... 93 P.
Belgium ..... 14 B.Fr. | Luxembourg ..... 14 L.Fr.
Denmark ..... 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco ..... 1.30 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) ..... 11 P. | Netherlands ..... 1 Fior.
Finland ..... 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 3/6
France ..... 1.50 Fr. | Norway ..... 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany ..... 1 D.M. | Portugal ..... 8 Esc.
Great Britain ..... 10 P. | Spain ..... 9 Ptas.
Greece ..... 12 Drs. | Sweden ..... 1.75 S.Kr.
India ..... Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland ..... 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran ..... 25 Rials | Turkey T.15
Italy ..... 200 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.). $0.75
Israel ..... 1.51.45 | Yugoslavia ..... 6 D.

No. 28,199 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1973 Established 1887

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Chile Junta Ousts Allende

Marxist President's Fate Is Uncertain After Armed Forces Bomb, Take Palace

From Wire Dispatches

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11.—Chile's armed forces rose against President Salvador Allende today, stormed the presidential palace in a three-hour bombing and ground attack and announced in a broadcast heard here that they had formed a new government to remove the "yoke of Communism."

Jet bombers, tanks, armored cars, jeeps equipped with machine guns and riflemen blasted the 150-year-old La Moneda palace in downtown Santiago, setting it afire.

The heavy air and ground assault on the presidential palace in downtown Santiago forced the defiant Mr. Allende and a band of armed supporters into surrender about eight hours after the military revolt began with a navy uprising in Valparaiso.

Capture of the palace was followed by an army and police teargas attack on the headquarters of the Chilean Communist party. Doors were smashed in and 23 persons, including three women, were captured. They were taken away to an unnamed army camp.

Mr. Allende's fate was not immediately known. The president, who took office almost three years ago as the Western Hemisphere's first freely elected Marxist chief executive, earlier had declared: "Only dead will they take me out of La Moneda."

Rumors About Allende

A rash of rumors about Mr. Allende, 65, spread through Santiago. One was that he had committed suicide and another that he had been accidentally shot by one of his bodyguards. But military authorities announced that he had called for a cease-fire and had been arrested and a German correspondent said he had seen Mr. Allende being led away in handcuffs.

Air force planes destroyed the large interior patio at La Moneda, newsmen reported briefly from Santiago before communications were cut. Soldiers and police, with tank support, assaulted the palace in an attack coordinated with the bombing. For a brief period, shooting was intense in the downtown area.

The air force also bombed Mr. Allende's suburban residence when guards resisted troops, the government radio network reported. Troops clashed intermittently with Allende supporters throughout the day. But the state radio network, in military hands, did not mention casualties.

All telephone and telegraph communications with the outside world were cut off early in the coup, the border was closed and international flights were turned back.

A government radio network, monitored in Argentina and Bolivia, said a four-man junta had established a "military government of national liberation." A communiqué said the junta would liberate Chile from the "Marxist yoke."

First Coup Since 1927

The armed forces broke their neutrality for the first time since Gen. Carlos Ibanez seized power in a 1927 coup. He resigned in 1931 under pressure from university students demonstrating against him. Until today, Gen. Ibanez had been Chile's only military ruler since the 1880s, when the tradition of civilian government and the supremacy of Congress developed.

The revolt left the governments of only four South American nations in the hands of civilians. They are Argentina, Colombia, Venezuela and Guyana. The other governments are directly ruled by the military, as in Brazil and Peru, or are under the heavy influence of military men, such as in Uruguay.

Mr. Allende, a physician who dedicated his life to politics, had promised to lead Chile peacefully to socialism. But opposition parties controlled Congress throughout his nearly three years in office. Inflation and business recession marked his regime, and a strike by 40,000 truckers, most of them owners of their vehicles, set the stage for the coup.

Throughout his government, Mr. Allende's measures, including nationalization of U.S. copper and telephone companies, had met stiff opposition from Congress, controlled by anti-Marxist parties. Mr. Allende's United Popular Coalition won only 36.3 percent of the vote in 1970, enough to win the presidency but not control of the legislature.

The truck drivers have been

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Keystone.

Chile's Salvador Allende, ousted by a military junta.



Keystone.

WELCOME—President Georges Pompidou of France is greeted at the Peking airport by Chinese Premier Chou En-lai.

Chou Tells Pompidou World Faces Threat of War, Assails Superpowers

PEKING, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Premier Chou En-lai told French President Georges Pompidou today that China believes the world is facing the threat of a new war. He said the Chinese are digging deep underground shelters and stockpiling grain reserves.

Mr. Chou, in a speech apparently directed at the United States and the Soviet Union, hailed Mr. Pompidou as the representative of a nation opposing "superpower" attempts to rule the world and meddle in other countries' business.

The 74-year-old premier spoke at a huge dinner in Mr. Pompidou's honor at the Great Hall of the People at the Square of Heavenly Peace.

"The danger of war still exists... and we must be well prepared against wars of aggression," Mr. Chou said.

Mr. Pompidou, the first West European chief of state to visit China, is on a weeklong trip. He was greeted at flag-decked Peking airfield by the playing of the national anthems, welcoming shouts of brightly dressed school children and the martial strains of a military band.

Mr. Chou hailed in his dinner toast the national policies launched by the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle and continued by Mr. Pompidou. Both China and France were opposed to any encroachment by foreign powers and were building up their defenses to protect themselves, Mr. Chou said.

He said: "Our principle is to dig deep underground shelters, build up grain stocks everywhere and never to make claim to hegemony. Digging underground shelters means for us to prepare for a war or natural disaster . . .

"Historic experience has shown many times that a fictitious pledge cannot bring about true peace," he said. "Yet, there is in the world a small number of persons who have always taken pleasure in violating others' independence. Though they live in the 70s of the 20th century, they cherish the dream of feudal emperors of the 18th century."

'Imposing Their Will'

Mr. Chou said the policy of such leaders "consists in carrying nuclear weapons in one hand and so-called peace and security declarations and treaties in the other hand with a view to committing deception and imposing their will on others."

He said the world situation was not marked by tranquillity, but "big upheavals . . . The danger of war remains and détente is only a superficial phenomenon."

Mr. Chou said both France and China "shall not allow any superpower to subject us to its control, intervention or aggression and we both oppose one of the other superpower's monopolizing world affairs." He hailed West European unification as a stabilizing factor, reflecting Peking's desire not to see West Europe disarm in the face of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Pompidou said in his toast that France also was determined to defend its independence. He said both countries were guided by the principle of noninterference in other nations' affairs and oppose "any attempt im-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

After Copenhagen Ministers' Parley

Europeans Feel Sure of Nixon Visit

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 11 (AP).—President Nixon's trip to Europe is now certain, West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said today.

"We can now say that he will come," Mr. Scheel told reporters at the end of a two-day meeting of foreign ministers of the nine Common Market countries. "We have heard the echoes from the United States of our decisions and they are very positive."

Details of the President's program remain to be discussed with the United States, he added.

Michel Jobert, the French foreign minister, said President Nixon's engagements make it necessary for him to come by the middle of November or else postpone the visit until next year.

He said the President will visit "the countries of Europe." He did not specify which ones. His emphasis was typical of French concern for the importance of individual countries as distinguished from international and supranational organizations.

Mr. Scheel's emphasis was in the opposite direction. He laid stress on a decision of the ministers today to let a representative of the Common Market Commission join in meetings to prepare for the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The commission representative will speak for the Nine as a community.

A new phase of the preparations for the conference will open next Tuesday in Geneva.

"We cannot yet negotiate directly with the United States and other countries as a community because we are not yet a European union," Mr. Scheel said. "The commission will sit in on all meetings where subjects are being discussed with which it normally deals."

He explained this procedure as a step toward the unity of the nine countries.

Mr. Jobert spoke skeptically of the idea that President Nixon's trip may result in as many as three agreements as suggested by Henry A. Kissinger, the secretary of state-designate.

It is now expected that the President will sign at least one agreement with the Common Market countries and another accord as the representative of one of the 15 countries in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"It would give pleasure to Dr. Kissinger if we could put a hat over these two," Mr. Jobert told

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Norway's Socialist Bloc Wins 1-Seat Majority in Parliament

OSLO, Sept. 11 (UPI).—After a day of recounts, the Socialist bloc today gained a 76-77 majority in the Norwegian parliamentary elections and the non-Socialist coalition government, led by Premier Lars Korvald, said it would resign.

Labor leader Trygve Bratteli, who is a former premier, said he was prepared to form a new government even though his own party lost 12 of its 74 seats.

The election required recounts in several election districts to determine whether the Socialists or the non-Socialists would gain a majority in the new 155-seat Storting (parliament).

Labor's losses were more than balanced by the newly formed Socialist Election Alliance, made up of the Socialist People's party, the Communists and other independent Socialists. The Alliance won 16 seats and a chance to make or break the expected new Labor minority government.

A number of new, small groupings created partly as a result of the defeated Common Market referendum last year did not do well at the polls with one exception—the right-wing Anders Langes party.

This party won four seats in the new Storting. Its leader, Mr. Lange, a 69-year-old dog kennel

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



UPI

Lars Korvald

Peace Pact In Laos Seen This Week

VIENTIANE, Sept. 11 (UPI).—A peace agreement between the government and the Communist-led Pathet Lao will be signed this week, probably Friday, ending 10 years of war in Laos, Premier Souvanna Phouma said today.

Premier Souvanna told a political gathering that a "modified" draft protocol of the Feb. 21 Indochina cease-fire agreement was acceptable to the Laotian military leadership.

Watergate Pressures Cited

Mitchell-Stans Trial Delayed After Lawyers Make Appeal

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—At the request of an appals court, a federal trial judge today postponed criminal proceedings against former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and ex-Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans in connection with a secret $200,000 contribution to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

District Court Judge Lee Gagliardi directed defense and prosecution to decide upon a mutually satisfactory new date for the trial of the two former cabinet officials. He previously had refused a delay.

In a conference later with government attorneys, defense lawyers could not agree on the length of a delay.

Peter Fleming jr., representing Mr. Mitchell, said a one-month delay would be sufficient. But Jack Bonner, acting for Mr. Stans, said a month was not enough, and he suggested Nov. 26. Judge Gagliardi reserved decision on a new trial date.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans were charged with conspiracy, obstruction of justice and perjury in their campaign dealings last year with fugitive financier Robert L. Vesco. An extraordinary panel of 1,500 prospective jurors already was on hand for the trial's scheduled beginning.

Defense lawyers carried their request for a delay in the trial to the Circuit Court of Appeals during the day. In a 2-1 decision, the appellate judges held they had no power to reverse Judge Gagliardi's refusal to postpone the trial. But they said they would have granted a delay if they could, and they urged him to do so.

The attorneys for Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stans argued for a delay on the grounds that the pressures of Watergate had interfered with their preparations for the Vesco cast. Both defendants have appeared before Watergate investigators in Washington.

In his argument before the appeals court, Mr. Fleming pleaded: "If we are going to face trial in this hurricane, for God's sake, can't we have time to be ready?"

2 Senators Allowed to Read Wiretaps Asked by Kissinger

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson today showed an FBI wiretap report to senior senators in a move that could ease the confirmation of Henry A. Kissinger as secretary of state.

"Everything worked out smoothly," said Sen. Clifford P. Case, R., N.J., one of two members of the Foreign Relations Committee who met at the Capitol with Mr. Richardson and his acting deputy, William D. Ruckelshaus.

Sen. Case and the other senator, John Sparkman, D., Ala., said they planned to present a summary to the committee on Thursday. They indicated that they did not think it would alter plans to vote next Tuesday on Mr. Kissinger's nomination to succeed William P. Rogers.

The wiretappings were carried out between May, 1969, and February, 1971, when the White House was trying to pinpoint the source of news leaks.

Some of the people whose telephones were tapped were members of the National Security Council staff headed by Mr. Kissinger.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which must approve Mr. Kissinger's nomination threatened to delay its approval until it has been told of his role in the wiretappings.

The administration is anxious to have Mr. Kissinger approved as quickly as possible as secretary of state because they want him to address the UN General Assembly next week on the Middle East.

Yesterday the committee voted unanimously to seek a summary from Mr. Richardson. The attorney general agreed but said "raw files" on individuals would be held back. Senators Case and Sparkman told newsmen, meanwhile, that the committee had never requested such data.

Committee sources said unless there was particularly damaging information in the report, they expected that Mr. Kissinger's nomination would be approved by the panel next week. The full Senate then has to vote on the proposal.

Mr. Richardson's agreement to show the report was announced as Mr. Kissinger was undergoing his third day of public questioning by the committee.

He strongly denied a press report that he had leaked sensitive information on the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the United States and the Soviet Union and said he had never ordered his staff to give any documents to the press.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

U.S. Senate Votes to Move Up 5.9% Rise in Social Security

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP).—The Senate voted, 58 to 31, today to make a scheduled 5.9 percent, cost-of-living increase in social security benefits payable immediately, instead of waiting until June, 1974.

The provision was tacked onto a Civil Service retirement benefit bill by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn. It will boost benefits for about 30 million social security recipients if it also passed the House and is signed by the President.

However, the provision faces huge obstacles in the House because of jurisdictional problems. Even if it survives these, it might well be vetoed by President Nixon because it will add about $2 billion to net federal outlays in fiscal 1974.

The other provisions of the bill, affecting Civil Service retirees, are also costly. One provision guarantees all federal Civil Service retirees a minimum payment at least equal to the minimum paid to social security recipients (presently $84.50 a month), unless the Civil Service retiree is also eligible for social security. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee said thousands of Civil Service annuitants receive less than $84.50.

A second important provision added by a 70-to-20 vote on a

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

41 Yugoslavs Die In a Plane Crash

BELGRADE, Sept. 11 (UPI).—A Yugoslav Air Transport jet crashed into a mountain peak in southern Yugoslavia today, killing all 35 passengers and six crew members.

The plane, a Caravelle, was on a domestic flight from Skopje to Titograd. No foreigners were aboard.

Solzhenitsyn Assails International Hypocrisy

Includes U.S. Senate on Watergate In Long Article for Oslo Paper

OSLO, Sept. 11 (AP).—Soviet Nobel Prize winner Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn today lashed out against international "hypocrisy," "weakness" and "double standards" in the face of violence and suppression of human rights. He said this hypocrisy was characteristic even of the U.S. "Senate leaders with their distorted view of the sensational Watergate scandal."

The Soviet novelist, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1970 by the Swedish Academy and whose major works are banned in Russia, launched his scathing attack in a lengthy article in the conservative Oslo daily, Aftenposten. Norway's largest newspaper. The text of the article, under the headline "Peace and Violence," was around 3,000 words long.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote the article in support of his formal nomination of dissident Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov as a candidate for the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize, to be awarded later this fall by the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting (parliament).

A committee spokesman said yesterday the nomination could not be accepted since the deadline had already expired. Moreover, since Mr. Solzhenitsyn was not a peace prize winner himself, he was not entitled to propose candidates.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in the article, elaborated a number of main themes from his Nobel lecture and from his recent interview in Moscow with the Associated Press and the Paris daily, Le Monde.

In his attack on Western attitudes toward current developments in the Soviet Union, Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote:

"Until the beginning of the utterly cunning 20th century, it was always called hypocrisy when two standards for moral evaluations existed simultaneously in one person, in one social movement or even in one government institution. But what are we to call it today?

"Is it possible that the West's hypocritical facial grimaces on a mass scale are only visible at a distance, but not at close range?

"This deep hypocrisy is characteristic even of today's American political life, of the Senate leaders with their distorted view of the sensational Watergate scandal," he continued.

Referring to Watergate, and "without in any way defending Nixon or the Republican party," Mr. Solzhenitsyn expressed his

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Regarding Political Inmates

U.S. Psychiatrists Challenge Russia on Sakharov Charges

By Anthony Astrachan

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (WP).—The American Psychiatric Association challenged Moscow today to let American psychiatrists examine inmates of Soviet mental homes who claim they have been confined there for political reasons.

Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist, suggested in Moscow Saturday that delegates to an international conference on schizophrenia in the Soviet Union next month "demand" to see people who, he said, were forcibly confined in psychiatric hospitals for political reasons. The American Psychiatric Association thus appeared to be taking up his suggestion.

But its board of trustees deleted a paragraph in the original draft of the statement that would have said: "So long as reasonable medical and professional interchange on these matters is rejected by the U.S.S.R. the integrity of Soviet psychiatry as a scientific medical discipline will remain open to challenge."

The association thus appeared to take a softe position than the National Academy of Sciences, which warned its Soviet counterpart Sunday that, if the harassment of Mr. Sakharov did not cease, American scientists would not participate in joint Soviet-U.S. projects.

Counter-Offer

The association's statement will offer to let Soviet colleagues examine inmates of American psychiatric institutions who claim to be political victims, as a reciprocal gesture. Examinations on both sides would be done on a basis of "medical confidentiality."

The statement will also say that, anywhere such abuses of psychiatry exist, they should be publicly exposed and quickly corrected.

Before the statement became known, only one of eight American participants in the schizophrenia conference expressed a firm intention to ask pointed questions of the Soviet psychiatrists—Dr. Charles E. Frohman of the Lafayette Clinic in Detroit.

Others said they had been told to keep things on a low key or that they did not want to embarrass their Soviet friends and colleagues.

Dr. Arnold Mandell of the University of California Medical School emphasized that every country uses psychiatry as a "socializing method," not just the Soviet Union. He said that allegations of the abuse of drugs in the "treatment" of political dissidents there sounded rather like the treatment of poor people in state mental hospitals here.

Zhores Medvedev, a geneticist who was confined in a psychiatric clinic for two weeks in 1970 before prominent Soviet scientists forced his release and who was recently stripped of his Soviet citizenship while studying in London, suggested last month that delegates to the schizophrenia symposium ask searching questions.

Three Soviet psychiatrists who have frequently certified political dissidents as insane will participate in the symposium but have usually refused to discuss the matter in the past. They are A. V. Snezhnevsky, the chief psychiatrist of the Soviet Ministry of Health, Georgy Morozov, of the Serbsky Institute in Moscow, and R. A. Nadzharov.

Dr. Morozov once told the scientists protesting Mr. Medvedev's confinement that Mr. Medvedev was a schizophrenic because he was a biologist but insisted on writing political pamphlets. One of the scientists replied, "Ah, yes, the famous Leonardo da Vinci syndrome."

Weinberger's View

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Caspar W. Weinberger, secretary of health, education and welfare, said yesterday that U.S. scientists should support joint projects with their Soviet counterparts instead of "firing brickbats through the daily press."

Mr. Weinberger spoke at a news conference after his return from a 16-day tour of health facilities in the Soviet Union and Poland.

He said Soviet-American scientific cooperation was of "enormous value to mankind in general" and should transcend what he described as an internal Soviet affair.

"It is better to have dialogue than simply standing off firing brickbats through the daily press," he added.

Under repeated questioning by reporters, Mr. Weinberger would not say that he was referring to the statement by the National Academy of Sciences about Soviet harassment of Mr. Sakharov.

Asked whether American scientists might in fact withdraw from collaboration in health research and other joint projects with Russian scientists, Mr. Weinberger said he hoped not. "Bombast is not an effective way to achieve results," he said.

U.K. Scientists Protest

LONDON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—More than 100 leading British scientists, including 10 Nobel Prize-winners, have protested to Prime Minister Edward Heath over "gross contravention of human rights" by the Soviet Union.

Signatories of the letter of protest are fellows of the Royal Society, Britain's most distinguished scientific body. The letter urged the British government to press the Soviet Union to lift immigration restrictions and allow Jews, scientists and other citizens to leave if they want to.



Associated Press.

EEC SESSION—Foreign ministers Gaston Thorn of Luxembourg, Walter Scheel of West Germany, M. R. van Elslande of Belgium, and K. B. Andersen of Denmark (left to right), in Copenhagen yesterday, the second day of Common Market foreign ministers meeting.

Europeans Feel Sure of Nixon Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

reporters. "But who would be the milliner?"

Mr. Kissinger's original suggestion was for a single, major conference between the President and West European representatives that would produce a "new Atlantic Charter."

Danish Foreign Minister Knud B. Andersen, the chairman of the meeting, said later that it is doubtful if there would be the kind of overall declaration that Mr. Kissinger suggested.

Mr. Andersen said he hoped the President would not be asked to go to two European cities on the same day. This was a reference to a meeting of the European foreign ministers on July 23, when they had to meet in both Copenhagen and Brussels because of French insistence on making a distinction between economic and other problems.

The ministers also heard a report today on establishing the first contacts between Comecon, the East European economic group, and the Common Market. They put off discussion until Sept. 20, when they are expected to meet in Brussels.

Bonn's Navy Chief Opposes Mediterranean Fleet Role

BONN, Sept. 11 (AP).—Bonn's navy chief yesterday opposed the possibility of expanding the West German Navy to establish a presence in the Mediterranean, on the grounds that it would be too costly.

Vice-Adm. Heinz Kuehnle, inspector of the 300-ship West German Navy, said Bonn's NATO partners have proposed such a West German move into the Mediterranean to strengthen NATO's southern flank.

Adm. Kuehnle said that he agreed that such a move would be sensible in theory, because of increasing Soviet naval activity in the Mediterranean.

But he added that the 39,000-man West German Navy was not big enough to take on such a role, and the expense of expanding the navy to do so would be too high.

Mission in North

"We can live with the current situation," the admiral said. The West German Navy's main mission is helping protect NATO's northern flank in the Baltic and North Seas.

Its only Mediterranean role so far has been sending ships into the area on training cruises.

During a Bonn visit in June, Melvin R. Laird, President Nixon's counsellor for domestic affairs and former secretary of defense, said he looked forward to West German representation in a proposed NATO Mediterranean naval force.

Belgians to Cut Draft Time

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Belgian government decided yesterday to cut military conscription from 12 to six months within five years.

This decision will have to be approved by parliament and NATO.

Conscripts increasingly will be used for internal forces, while the best army units—now stationed in West Germany—will only be manned by career soldiers.

Defense Minister Paul Van den Boeynants definitely has dropped his plan to abolish conscription deferment for students, bowing to student protests.

The Belgian Army now includes 90,000 soldiers, 50,000 of them career men.

Norway's Socialist Bloc Wins 1-Vote Majority in Parliament

(Continued from Page 1)

owner, said he would busy himself in the assembly "keeping after Finn Gustavsen. His success means that the Russians now have more influence in the Storting." Mr. Gustavsen is the leader of the Socialist Alliance.

The voter turnout was unexpectedly low at 78 percent.

Premier Korvald, whose coalition of the Christian People's party, the Center party and the Liberals has ruled Norway for a year, will resign when the new Storting convenes Oct. 1.

"Since we have lost the non-Socialist majority in the Storting, we should resign and Labor, which is the biggest party, should form a new government," Mr. Korvald said.

Mr. Bratteli, who resigned as premier last year when the Norwegians rejected his proposal to join the Common Market, previously had ruled out any coalition with the Socialist Election Alliance.

But Mr. Gustavsen said he was willing to support a Labor government in the Storting while at the same time trying to influence it in a radical direction.

While Labor is a staunch supporter of Norway's NATO membership, the Alliance wants Norway to leave the Western defense alliance.

Of the three present coalition parties, only the Liberals lost ground, while Mr. Korvald's Christian People's party won five more seats for a total of 19 and the Center gained two seats for a total of 22.

The Conservatives lost 2.1 percent of their votes but retained their 29 seats as the biggest non-Socialist party.

Catholic Heads Police in Ulster

BELFAST, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's first Catholic police chief was appointed today to head a 4,000-man force with one of the world's toughest law-enforcement tasks.

J.B. (Jamie) Flanagan, a 59-year-old married man with three children, will succed Sir Graham Shillington as head of the Royal Ulster Constabulary when he retires on Nov. 1.

The mainly-Protestant force has never had a Catholic as its chief constable in the 52 years since the RUC was established when Ireland was partitioned.

A-Test Mail Curb Ends

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Australian postal workers decided today to lift a ban on French mail imposed in May as a protest against French nuclear tests.

Chilean Junta Ousts Allende After He Rejects Ultimatum

(Continued from Page 1)

on strike for more than a month, disrupting the economy. They had staged a similar strike last October, but this time engineers, doctors, lawyers, shopkeepers and others in the middle class joined them, demanding Mr. Allende's resignation in almost daily demonstrations in the huge plaza outside La Moneda. Mr. Allende himself announced that the long strike, nominally aimed at preventing nationalization of the trucking industry, had cost millions of dollars.

Some dissident army units attempted a coup on June 29, but loyal army forces quickly sided with Mr. Allende. The president has appointed top military men to his cabinet in an attempt to keep the armed forces loyal or at least in their traditional apolitical role.

More than 600 terrorist attacks have been reported in the last 45 days in apparent connection with a series of strikes called to protest Mr. Allende's program to "lead Chile down the road to Socialism."

The junta criticized Mr. Allende for leading the country to "hunger, misery, poverty and control by foreign Marxist mercenaries."

The military announcements were made in the name of a four-man junta identified as Gen. Augusto Pinochet, commander in chief of the army; Gen. Gustavo Leigh, commander in chief of the air force; Adm. Jose Toriplo Merino, acting commander in chief of the navy, and Gen. Cesar Mendoza, the nation's police chief. Mr. Allende appointed Gen. Pinochet and Gen. Leigh to their posts only two weeks ago.

The coup started early today with a radio proclamation in the name of Chilean military leaders demanding Mr. Allende's resignation within 24 hours.

"I will not resign; I will not do it," Mr. Allende said minutes later in a broadcast over Radioemisora Corporacion, a station owned by his Socialist party. "I declare my will to resist by every means, even at the cost of my life in order that this serve as a lesson in the ignominious history of those who have strength but not reason."

"Planes of the air force passed over menacingly," he said during his speech, and then he was cut off.

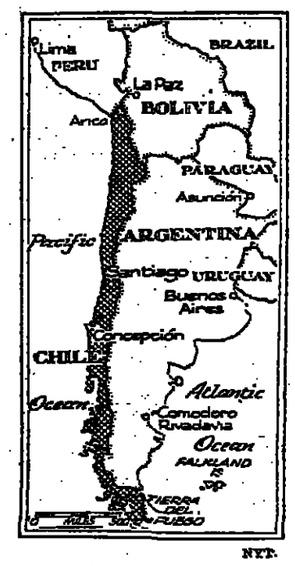
The fighting appeared to be confined to Santiago, and that was sporadic. Some snipers exchanged fire with troops around the downtown palace. Reports from the interior said the cities of Valparaiso, Quillota, Quinteros and Talcahuano were under control of the navy.

Casualties in Santiago appeared to be minimal. A news agency photographer said he had seen two dead persons in the streets near the palace.

The new junta, using tanks and troops in some cases, silenced pro-Allende radio stations. The government network, in a series of communiqués, announced a state of siege was used to order everyone off the streets, even those in favor of the coup, and said any civilian caught with weapons would be arrested.

"The armed forces and the Carabineros"—Chile's national police force—"are ready to initiate an historic action for the liberation of the fatherland from the Marxist yoke," the junta announced in a communiqué.

"The workers of Chile should rest assured that the economic and social conquests will not suffer fundamental modifications. The people should remain in their homes," the junta announced.



NYT.

International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which has been accused of trying to contribute $1 million to defeat Mr. Allende in his election campaign, had no immediate comment. Large U.S. companies which had their investments in Chile nationalised reacted cautiously to the news of the ouster.

2 Senators Allowed to Read Wiretaps Asked by Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

He also assured the committee that he did not participate in a plot by White House "Plumbers" to connect the late President Kennedy to the 1963 assassination of South Vietnam President Ngo Dinh Diem.

"It is a very dangerous business for one administration to begin investigating its predecessor," he said.

Closed Hearing Memo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ruckelshaus went before the committee in closed session yesterday with a page memorandum dealing with the wiretapping.

According to administration sources, this is what Mr. Richardson and Mr. Ruckelshaus said in closed session.

Sometime in April, 1969, the sources said, Mr. Nixon called in Mr. Kissinger and the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, to discuss the leak problem.

With Mr. Kissinger present, according to the sources, the President authorized Mr. Hoover to launch a probe to find the leaks and stop them and, as part of the investigation, to employ "national security wiretaps" and other means of surveillance.

Mr. Kissinger and his staff aide at that time, Gen. Alexander M. Haig jr., supplied names of seven staff members of the National Security Council to Mr. Hoover.

The sources said that the next part of the procedure was for Mr. Hoover to write a request for wiretap authorization with the names attached and the brief explanation that it had been asked for by the White House.

These requests were sent to the then attorney general, John N. Mitchell, for approval and initialing, according to the sources, something Mr. Mitchell denied before the Senate Watergate investigators in July. The sources said that the FBI had subjected Mr. Mitchell's initialings to laboratory tests and had established that they were "true and correct."

In May, as acting FBI director, Mr. Ruckelshaus ordered a comprehensive report on the 17 wiretappings after press reports appeared about them.

At that time, Mr. Kissinger was equivocal about his role in the wiretapping, saying on May 14 that he had neither asked for nor approved the taps and, then, on May 16, admitting that he had supplied names for the list of surveillance candidates.

The FBI report by Mr. Ruckelshaus concluded that the taps had turned up no serious breaches of national security.

U.S. Benefits Moved Up

(Continued from Page 1)

floor amendment by Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R., Fla., grants $20 monthly benefit increase to all federal Civil Service retirees who retired before 1969, whose benefits are computed on a different and lower basis than those retiring later. Sen. Gurney said the amendment will cost $1.6 billion over 30 years.

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett, R., Utah, senior Republican on the Senate Finance Committee, warned that the Humphrey amendment would "break the President's budget" by adding $2 billion in fiscal 1974 outlays without offsetting increases in social security taxes. Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, predicted later that, for that reason, Mr. Nixon would veto the measure if it ever got through the House.

Chou Tells Pompidou World Faces Threat of World War

(Continued from Page 1)

perilling our control over our destinies."

Mr. Pompidou, who will hold three world policy talks with Chinese leaders, presumably including Chairman Mao Tse-tung, said France and China were strengthening their national defenses until such time as there can be universal disarmament.

"There is no wonder that they both are aware of the vital importance of building, next to the very great powers, strong, coherent and united groupings of nations needed for the balance of power and world peace," Mr. Pompidou said.

No Reception Line

After arriving in Peking, Mr. Pompidou appeared tired. He broke protocol by requesting that the dinner reception line be dropped.

This was done, and Mr. Pompidou was immediately seated at the head table with Mr. Chou.

Dinner courses included shark fin stew, duck in brown sauce and scallops.

Throughout the meal, the Chinese Army band played French classical music, including excerpts from Bizet's Carmen.

Mongol Paper Says Border Tension Rises

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (UPI).—According to a Mongolian newspaper, tension along the 2,500-mile Chinese-Mongolian border is growing with Chinese troops having penetrated 12 miles into Mongolian territory.

The charge was made in the Sept. 5 issue of the Mongolian News, which reached Moscow today.

It said that from 1965 to July of this year the Chinese had deployed large numbers of troops along the border, staged large-scale maneuvers as close as nine miles to the frontier and constructed "military strategic installations."

The border violations occurred despite repeated Mongolian protests, the article said. Chinese officers and men penetrated nine to 12 miles into Mongolian territory, taking reconnaissance photographs, opening fire at cattle, killing rare animals, swearing at Mongolian troops and distributing leaflets, it said.

Political Pressure

The newspaper said the Chinese also were attempting to exert political and economic pressure on Mongolia and interfere in its internal affairs.

It printed a Chinese map showing alleged Chinese seizure of Mongolian territory.

Mongolia, a buffer state of 1.25 million persons between China and the Soviet Union, has close links to Moscow going back to the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic. With the help of the Soviet Red Army, it became the world's second Communist state in 1921.

The Chinese, who have tried to improve relations with Mongolia since the end of the cultural revolution, have said that the Russians maintain about 300,000 troops in Mongolia.

Solzhenitsyn Assails World Hypocrisy

(Continued from Page 1)

surprise over "the affected, loud-mouthed wrath of the Democrats," and asked:

"Has it [American democracy] not been full of mutual deceit and misuse already in earlier election campaigns, maybe only with the difference that it happened without electronics and was fortunately not discovered?"

After having devoted years to the study of "Russian life before its destruction," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said he had personally been struck by "the apparently impossible similarity" between Russian czardom in its last years and, for instance, the United States of recent years—"years, I dare say, which are also the last ones before a major chaos."

The similarity was not one of material or economic nature or of social structure, but in a more important question, Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote:

"In the psychological lack of restraint of politicians, in their lacking emotional ability for afterthought, the entire Democratic storm of wrath over Watergate appears like a parody . . ." the writer said.

On Vietnam War

Commenting on Vietnam war atrocities, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said:

"The definitive, proven, bestial massacres in Hué are only registered in passing, almost immediately forgiven. . . It was only annoying that these counts (of victims) leaked out in the free press and for a time (quite brief) caused embarrassment (quite small) among the frenetic defenders of this social system. Is it possible to believe that the little, fluttering butterfly Ramsey Clark, former minister of justice [ex-U.S. attorney general], quite simply "could not understand," quite simply could not imagine, that the prisoner of war who gives him a document needed for a clear political purpose, has been subjected to torture beforehand?

"Yet, in the United States there was no criticism of this Clark. This is no Watergate," Mr. Solzhenitsyn added.

Referring to the recent protests of Australia and New Zealand against French nuclear tests in the Pacific, Mr. Solzhenitsyn asked why no such protests had been raised against Chinese nuclear tests, which he described as much more serious.

"I claim with conviction: not because of a moral grimace, but quite simply because of cowardice. Because no one would return from an expedition into the Chinese desert or to the Chinese coasts—and they know that.

"It is precisely this which constitutes the hypocrisy of many Western protests: One makes protests where no mortal danger exists, where one may expect that the opponent will give in, and where one does not run the risk of being condemned by 'leftist circles.' (It is, of course, always best to protest together with them)," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote.

Peace vs. Violence

Expanding on his theme that the main contrast in today's world is not peace versus war, but peace versus violence, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said violence was "just as indivisible as peace."

"One hostage taken and one aircraft hijacked are equally great threats against general peace as a rifle shot on a state border and a bomb which explodes on another state's territory," he wrote.

The task of securing real and lasting peace in the world today, Mr. Solzhenitsyn said consists "in removing from humanity the very idea that anyone had the right to employ force against justice, against right, against mutual agreements."

"Peace is not being served by those who rely on the good nature of the men of violence, but by those who incorruptibly, unbendingly and indefatigably insist on the rights of those who are being persecuted, suppressed, killed.

"Such advocates of peace exist in the West. As far as I judge from afar, this means that they also have a forum, and that means that our aspirations are not definitely darkened out," Mr. Solzhenitsyn stated.

U.K. Bomb Wave Is Condemned by Ireland Premier

LONDON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Irish Premier Liam Cosgrave today offered all possible help in efforts to halt the wave of explosions in Britain.

Mr. Cosgrave told British journalists in Dublin that the government of the Irish Republic condemned "without reservation these attacks in London."

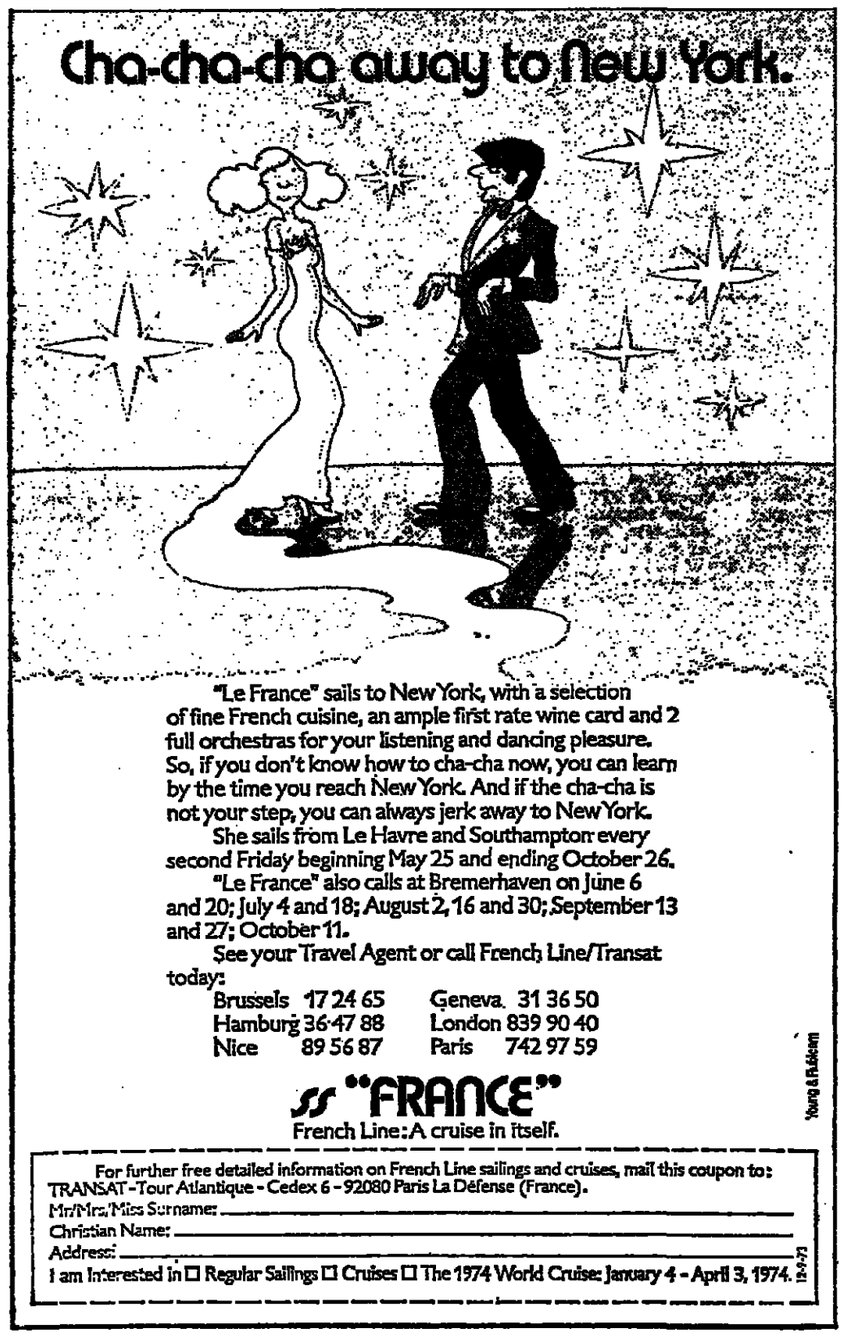
The only genuine alert so far today was in Scotland, where staff personnel at Stranraer Pier railroad station, which serves the principal ferry between Britain and Northern Ireland, found 30 sticks of gelignite in the cistern of the men's toilet.

Two London railroad terminals were affected by bomb alerts today. London Bridge station was closed completely for a time and Liverpool Street was searched three times.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	22	72	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	17	63	Cloudy
ANKARA	15	59	Fair
ATHENS	25	77	Fair
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy
BELGRADE	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	15	59	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	16	61	Fair
CAIRO	23	74	Fair
CASABLANCA	17	63	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	15	59	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	83	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy
FLORENCE	28	83	Fair
FRANKFURT	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	29	68	Cloudy
LISBON	23	74	Cloudy
LONDON	18	65	Cloudy
MADRID	31	88	Fair
MILAN	26	79	Fair
MONTREAL	17	63	Cloudy
MOSCOW	15	59	Rain
MUNICH	15	59	Cloudy
NEW YORK	23	73	Sunny
NICE	26	79	Cloudy
OSLO	12	54	Cloudy
PARIS	19	66	Fair
PRAGUE	15	59	Cloudy
ROME	28	83	Cloudy
SOFIA	16	61	Fair
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Cloudy
TEHRAN	17	63	Fair
TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
TUNIS	33	92	Fair
VENICE	25	77	Fair
VIENNA	18	65	Cloudy
WARSAW	14	57	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	25	77	Cloudy
ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)



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Opening Presidential Bid

Nixon Could Be Right to Spurn Supreme Court, Connally Says

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP). —John B. Connally, making his Washington debut as a Republican presidential possibility, said yesterday that President Nixon could well be justified in ignoring any Supreme Court decision to turn over the Watergate tapes.

"We're leading ourselves into believing the Supreme Court is the ultimate arbiter of all disputes," Mr. Connally said, "and I don't believe it. I think there are times when the President of the United States would be right in not obeying a decision of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Connally, a former governor of Texas and secretary of the Treasury, discussed Watergate and the Republican party's future with newsmen before being guest of honor at a reception his new comrades in the Texas Republican party gave for members of the Republican National Committee.

Cross-Country Tour

Last night's stop was part of a cross-country speaking tour that Mr. Connally, a former protégé of Lyndon Johnson who switched to the Republican party in May, acknowledged is designed in part to test his prospects for the 1976 nomination.

Telling reporters he would "stipulate" that the question was on his mind, he said he would not decide until 1975 whether to make the race. So far, he said, his reception has been "excellent," but that "does not indicate a complete unanimity of acceptance."

In his press conference, Mr. Connally disowned such administration decisions as the scrapping of Phase-2 economic controls and the 1972 wheat sale to Russia, but he came out in full support of the President on the question of the Watergate tapes.

Telling newsmen he did not want to discuss the merits of the tapes controversy, he said it was wrong, in his view, to believe that the judiciary is necessarily supreme in such a case. "If there is merit in the structure of this government, with three co-equal branches," he said, it is "sure" that there are times when a President could ignore an adverse Supreme Court ruling.

Mr. Connally also backed Mr. Nixon's right to conduct wiretaps for national security. "If I were President," he said, "I can foresee a time when I might ask for a wiretap on someone. When it's a question of the security of the nation and the right of the individual, the legal rights of the individual must give way."

Nixon Sees Connally

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). —President Nixon spent 45 minutes today in what was described as "a general discussion" with Mr. Connally.



AP.

John B. Connally

Navy's Recall Of Poseidons To Be Gradual

Faults Not as Bad As First Indicated

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT). —The Navy announced yesterday that corrections of faults that have dogged the submarine-based Poseidon missiles were expected to be made gradually rather than under a rush "recall" program that reportedly was recommended last spring by the man in charge of the missile's development.

That official, Rear Adm. Levering Smith, told the Senate Armed Services Committee in May, following the spectacular blow-up of a Poseidon in a test off Cape Kennedy:

"I have seen enough to believe that it would be appropriate for us to recall essentially all of the missiles that are now deployed, to disassemble and to test the various components, perhaps even to tear down some of these components and get at the basic bits and pieces."

The statement, in a recently released censored transcript of the admiral's testimony, was widely interpreted as a plea for the urgent recall of the troublesome missiles, which now constitute about half the nation's strategic undersea force.

Letter to Congressmen

The Navy sought yesterday to put the matter in a much less worrisome light. It did so by making public a letter sent Friday by Secretary of the Navy John W. Warner to the chairmen of key congressional committees.

Adm. Smith has informed him, Mr. Warner said, that he expects to recommend a missile-modification program that "will permit gradual improvements to the missile inventory over perhaps a three-year period."

"Under this plan," the letter added, "it is expected that the missiles will be replaced in a routine manner without disruption of patrol cycles; however, these details are not yet firm."

Secretary Warner said it was expected that a final decision on the improvement program would be made in a month.

Successor to Polaris

The Poseidon is the successor to the Polaris ballistic missile, which was initially deployed, 16 to a ship, on the nation's fleet of 41 missile submarines. Twenty of the submarines already have been converted to the Poseidon, with 11 more conversions still planned.

The Poseidon carries double the thermonuclear payload of the most advanced Polaris, the A-3. But more significant, that strategic punch is divided into 10 warheads that can be aimed at 18 different targets. These are the so-called "multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicles," or MIRVs for short.

All the Polaris models carry a single warhead.

Tape Shakes Mission Control

Bringing a Woman's Touch to Skylab

HOUSTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—A woman stowaway aboard the Skylab space station? The astronauts tried to make mission control think so.

The center was running smoothly last night, the astronauts' 46th in space, when a woman's voice beamed down from the orbiting laboratory:

"Hello, Houston, this is Skylab. Are you reading me down there?"

Silence fell in the control center. Everyone looked surprised.

"Hello, Houston, are you reading Skylab?" the woman's voice repeated.

Capsule communicator Robert Crippen, who minutes earlier had been conferring with astronauts Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma, overcame his surprise and replied:

"Ahh, Skylab, this is Houston. I heard you all right. But I had a little difficulty recognizing your voice. Who've we got on the line here?"

"Isn't that you down there, Bob? The woman's voice asked. "This is Helen here in Skylab. The boys haven't had a home-cooked meal in so long I thought I would bring one up. Over."

"Roger, Skylab," Mr. Crippen said. "I think someone has to be pulling my leg. Helen, is that really you?"

A center spokesman later explained that Dr. Garriott had recorded the voice of his wife, Helen, during a private radio conversation Sunday night.

She made the broadcast sound realistic by describing forest fires in California and "just beautiful" sunrises, as seen from the Skylab.

Finally, Mrs. Garriott's voice said: "Oh, oh, I have to cut off now. I think the boys are floating up here toward the command module, and I'm not supposed to be talking to you. See you later, Bob."

All Mr. Crippen could muster was: "Ah, Skylab, Houston. We have you scheduled to inhibit tacs due to a little problem we had earlier in the day due to the momentum being not in the nominal configuration."

U.S. Scientists Debunk Claims For Vitamin E

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The National Academy of Sciences said yesterday that there is no clinical evidence that vitamin E will cure a broad variety of diseases.

The only valid uses demonstrated so far, the academy's National Research Council said, are for certain premature infants with vitamin E deficiencies and patients with abnormal digestion or fat absorption.

"Such individuals should be under the care of a physician," the report said. "For others vitamin E supplements are unnecessary."

Vitamin E has been promoted as a cure for heart disease, sterility, muscular weakness, cancer, ulcers, skin disorders, burns and shortness of breath, and as a way to build physical endurance, enhance sexual potency, protect against air pollution and slow the aging process.

The academy said that most of these health claims are based upon misinterpretation of the results of animal research.

Death Penalty Voted in Calif.

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The California State Senate last night approved the death penalty for persons convicted of first-degree murder in any one of 11 circumstances.

Gov. Ronald Reagan already has indicated that he will sign the bill, which would go into effect Jan. 1. The measure was passed by a 29-to-11 vote less than a week after it cleared the State Assembly.

Its backers believe it will satisfy the U.S. Supreme Court, which ruled in July, 1972, that the death penalty was unconstitutional when its imposition was left up to individual courts. California is one of 27 states which have restored or are attempting to restore capital punishment since the Supreme Court decision.

Cox, Nixon's Lawyer Argue Tapes Case in Appeals Court

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 —President Nixon's lawyer, Charles Alan Wright, told a federal appeals court today that it would cause grave damage to the presidency to yield confidential tape recordings to the Watergate grand jury.

But special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox said that learning the truth of vital parts of the investigation depends on access to the nine tapes.

In two hours of argument, the two specialists on constitutional law carried to the appeals court the historic confrontation that is certain to reach the Supreme Court.

Mr. Wright argued for the appeals court to nullify an order by U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica to deliver the tapes for his private inspection. Judge Sirica wants to decide what portions, if any, of the tapes can be turned over to the grand jury.

Two of the nine-member panel's more conservative judges, Roger Robb and Edward A. Tamm, were absent from the hearing. Judge Tamm's secretary said he was at a judicial conference. No spokesman for Judge Robb was immediately available for comment.

Mr. Wright told the judges "the preservation of traditions" is at the heart of the tapes question.

"To allow interference in the confidentiality of the President's office . . . cannot be anything other than a precedent to apply to all judges, to all presidents," Mr. Wright asserted.

Mr. Wright agreed with Mr. Cox that examination of the tapes by Judge Sirica alone would be "the smallest possible infringement" on the confidentiality of the President's conversations.

But he argued that "even that would be more than the presidential office safely ought to be made to withstand."

Mr. Cox said that he and his staff made a very careful selection of the nine tape recordings they seek because the tapes are the most pertinent to the investigation of the Watergate break-in, the subsequent cover-up and related wrongdoing.

He said the tapes are particularly important in determining the truth of the testimony of former presidential counsel John W. Dean 3d before the Senate Watergate committee.

Chief Judge David L. Bazelon and the six other judges who heard the argument questioned both lawyers in detail on legal aspects of the virtually unprecedented attempt to subpoena material from a president.

In a nearby courtroom, former White House aide John D. Ehrlichman appeared today before a federal grand jury investigating the break-in in the office of Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

Mr. Ehrlichman, indicted earlier this month on California charges in Los Angeles in connection with the Ellsberg burglary, was expected to spend two or three days before the grand jury.

Requests in U.S. for 'Doggie Bags' Increase Along With Meat Costs

LOS ANNGELES, Sept. 11 (AP).—Carterers across the nation report "doggie bag" requests have increased along with the price of meat. And the high price of food and occasionally its scarcity have forced the catering industry to scramble to put together dinners that their customers can afford.

In Los Angeles last week, Budd Catering Co. presented dinner for 450 persons. "The sponsors wanted all the leftovers so they could sell them to the guests to help pay for the cost of the food," owner Milton Budd said. "And this was a group of doctors."

Erwin Bonatz of Bieze Brothers Catering in Chicago says he rarely finds any food left on the plates of his customers.

"They realize food is almost like gold," another caterer said.

Some, like Master Caterers in Chicago, have discontinued the family-style service which allows customers to eat all they want.

In New Orleans, the convention trade is ordering fewer catered meals and less meat.

"We have a big convention in now, the American Political Science Association, but they seem to be eating in the coffee shop," Alvin Savarese, purchasing agent for Braniff Place, said.

"The Veterans of Foreign Wars sat up in their rooms making sandwiches, I'm told, and other groups have been bringing their own sacks of food and liquor," he said.

It is almost impossible for a group or organization to get a firm price on a catered meal, even from large hotels, Mr. Bonatz said he has been unable to give a final price until the week of the party.

Food cost increases have forced many caterers to raise their prices from 5 to 20 percent in the last six months.

U.S. Beef Prices Unchanged After Ceiling Is Removed

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP).—Consumers shopping for beef found little change in prices yesterday, despite the lifting of the ceiling imposed more than five months ago.

John Shepherd, a spokesman for Safeway Stores in the Washington area, said: "As of right now, nothing has changed. We're still studying the regulations. We also need to know what the wholesale market is going to do."

The story was the same in Miami. Ron Pitts, a supermarket manager, said he was waiting to see what would happen when suppliers issue new price lists, reflecting not only the end of the beef ceiling, but also the beginning of new regulations on other foods.

For now, Mr. Pitts said, "all our prices stayed the same—not one cent change."

Many industry spokesmen said consumer buying patterns would be a major factor in determining the price trend.

Up to Housewife

"If the housewives decide the price is too high and don't buy, then the price is going to have to come back down," said Ed Spear, a spokesman for Armour & Co. "On the other hand, if they continue buying, it may go up some."

The manager of an A&P store in Detroit said there was no change in prices yesterday. "It's too early to tell what effect [the lifting of the ceiling] will have on consumer demand," he said. "We haven't noticed anything yet."

A spokesman for the Pathmark chain, which operates about 100 stores along the Eastern seaboard, said meat prices will not change before tomorrow—the day the beef ceiling originally was scheduled to end. The government announced Friday that the freeze would be lifted two days early, partly to prevent shortages.

"The general feeling at this time is that there could be lower prices on the more important beef cuts," the Pathmark spokesman said.

"The cattlemen are very apprehensive," John Olson, executive secretary of the Idaho Cattlemen's Association, said. "We don't know what will happen to prices. We're hoping they will become steady, but we don't know if they'll jump way out or drop."

DEATH NOTICE

GUSTAVE: On Sept. 7th, 1973, at Middlesex Hospital, HENRY (Hal) GuSTAVE, General Manager, the Connaught Hotel, beloved brother of Irene Koch and Frederick Segerike and lifelong friend of Nat Ayer. Funeral service at Golders Green Crematorium on Thurs. Sept. 13th, at 3:00 p.m. Flowers may be sent to J.H. Kenyon Ltd., 91 Colebourne Grove, London, W.2. Details of the memorial service will be announced later.

U.S. Senate Votes City Transit Bill

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP). —A bill providing federal operating subsidies for mass transit systems was approved by the Senate yesterday.

The measure won approval by a 53-to-33 vote. It would authorize $400 million in subsidies for this fiscal year and an equal amount next year.

Also approved by the Senate was an amendment which authorized $20 million for each of two years to set up free transit experiments in selected cities.

Four times in the last four years similar bills have won Senate approval only to die in the House or in conference.

Survey of U.S. Voters Indicates

Democrats Held Deeply Split on Ideology

By David S. Broder

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 11 (WP). —A study of American voters has concluded that the Democratic party suffered an unprecedented ideological split in 1972 and may not regain its majority status until its internal "polarization" is cured, perhaps by a realignment of both major parties.

In a paper titled "A Majority Party in Disarray," four scholars from the University of Michigan Center for Political Studies reported that the 1972 election was the first in two decades of their research where issues cut more deeply than traditional party loyalties.

"Above all else," they said in a detailed analysis presented to the American Political Science Association convention, "the outcome of the election was the result of the ideological polarization within the Democratic ranks that pitted the left-wing Democrats against those on the right."

The study, based on detailed interviews with more than 1,500 voters and hailed by fellow-political scientists as a landmark in election research, carefully avoided predicting whether the Democratic split was temporary or permanent.

Arthur H. Miller, who presented the paper on behalf of the Michigan team, suggested that the Democratic rank-and-file, which is both more ideological and more divided than that of the GOP, may have trouble agreeing on any candidate in the near future.

Another paper presented to the convention by Paul R. Abramson of Michigan State University argued that rising prosperity and demands from black constituents have steadily weakened white working-class support for the Democrats, "and, without that support, the Democrats are unable to win."

Both Prof. Abramson and the University of Michigan scholars agreed that no Democratic candidate could have defeated Mr. Nixon in 1972, but that "a slightly more centrist candidate," might have run a better losing race.

Theories Rebutted

The Michigan report, latest in a highly influential study dating from the early 1950s, rebuts a number of widespread theories about the 1972 election, including the belief that Sen. George McGovern's defeat can be traced to adverse public reaction to the Democratic convention and, perhaps, to the Eagleton affair.

Although both those events may have contributed to Sen. McGovern's rating with the voters, the popular aversion to Sen. McGovern was seen as less important in deciding the election than a positive reaction to Mr. Nixon—and especially the belief that he was closer to the electorate's position on most of the major issues.

GOP Chief Sees Gains

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (WP). —George Bush, Republican party chairman, said yesterday that the GOP is surviving Watergate and winning special elections because the national Democratic party is "too far left for the American people" and because of public reaction to press preoccupation with the Watergate issue.

Mr. Bush said the recent victory of Republican Robert Bauman in a special Maryland congressional election "demonstrated that the voters are fair—they do not take out scandal on a party when the party itself is clean and uninvolved."

"Some few billed it as a test of Watergate, but when Bauman won right here in range of a unissue press, this side of it was discounted," Mr. Bush said. "Could you imagine if we had lost that race?"

Delegates to the semi-annual meeting of the Republican National Committee here cheered and applauded Mr. Bush's remarks, as they did most of his several criticisms of press coverage of the Watergate issue and the Republican party.

"The headlines of the past six months have obscured two very important things," Mr. Bush said. "First, they have obscured the fact that the Democrats are in disarray . . . losing elections they should have been winning and losing important leaders from their party folds because their party nationally is too far left for the American people and facing a most precipitous decline in numbers of those willing to identify as Democrats.

"Second, the headlines have until very recently obscured the fact that we have been winning elections . . ." Mr. Bush said.

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UNION TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE: VS.: CIVIL ACTION NO. B732 FRANK E. AGUILERA, JR., ET AL: July 23, 1973.

ORDER

Upon motion of the plaintiff for an order directing Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., one of the defendants herein, to appear or plead in accordance with Section 1655 of Title 28 of United States Code and it appearing to the Court that this is an action to remove encumbrances, liens and clouds upon the title to personal property located within this District; that the said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., cannot be found within this state; that his present whereabouts is unknown, that personal service upon said defendant is therefore not practicable; and that said defendant has not voluntarily appeared in this action; and for reasons stated in open court; it is ORDERED, that said Frank E. Aguilera, Jr., is directed to appear, plead, answer or otherwise move with respect to the complaint herein on or before the 15th day of October, 1973, or in default thereof this Court will proceed to the hearing and adjudication of this suit.

Hon. Robert C. Zampano,
United States District Judge.

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Price Rises Also Sought

Libyan, Iranian Control of Oil Said to Spur Saudi Demands

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Recent action giving Iran and Libya majority control in oil companies operating there has made Saudi Arabia dissatisfied with its 25 percent participation in American oil concerns in that nation, according to a highly placed oil source.

The change of attitude by Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter, has been foreshadowed by the decision of Kuwait, another major Persian Gulf producer, to reject as insufficient the 25 percent share of ownership offered by the Western companies.

This suggests that the major Western oil companies are facing a significant escalation of demands for control over oil resources by Arab governments. A year ago, these governments settled for 25 percent participation, rising to 51 percent majority control only in 1982.

Price Rise Sought

In addition, the Western companies are now being pressed to raise the prices at which they would purchase most of the host country's 25 percent share of oil produced.

Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum, will be in New York this week for a conference on buy-back price increases with the American oil companies that are partners in the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco).

Mr. Yamani last year negotiated the participation agreement for Saudi Arabia, as well as for Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar and Iraq.

Subsequently, the agreement was ratified and applied by Saudi Arabia, Abu Dhabi and Qatar, but Kuwait has not been able to obtain the approval of its National Assembly for the deal in its present form, and Iraq has not implemented the agreement in the Basra holding of the Iraq Petroleum Co., a Western oil company consortium.

Sources said the reconsideration by Saudi Arabia of the desirability of "gradual nationalization" under the participation accords began when the Western oil consortium turned over full control of its operations and assets to Iran in May.

The Iran agreement, under which the companies were assured of most of Iran's oil production for 20 years as preferential buyers, did not represent any financial advantage over the participation agreements. But it did have the political and psychological value of asserting full national sovereignty by Iran over its oil resources by a relinquishment of the companies to any claims of ownership.

In the same way, the imposition by Libya of 51 percent ownership in the foreign companies operating there has had an impact on public opinion and has been declared by Libya's revolutionary leadership to be a challenge to all other Arab producers to do the same.

Pooling Plan Studied

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—Major non-Communist oil-consuming nations have gone a step forward in the pooling of their resources in the event of a shortage or a crisis, sources said tonight.

An unscheduled meeting of the high-level Oil Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development today broached the problem during a general review of the world oil situation and entrusted a restricted technical group with the task of working out details.

The idea is for the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and New Zealand to join an existing scheme under which European members of the OECD have agreed in principle to come to the aid of one another in the event of crisis.

The European scheme was initiated as a result of the 1956 closure of the Suez Canal. It was updated by the OECD Oil Committee last November, the sources said.

It calls for placing in a pool 10 percent of each member's oil resources, including production and imports, for distribution to members having a shortfall in supplies. This percentage doesn't take into account security stocks that the OECD has recommended should amount to 90 days' consumption.

400 Abortions Admitted

SAINT-ETIENNE, France, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Seven medical doctors announced yesterday that they have performed 400 abortions within the last four months. Abortions still are technically forbidden by law, although the government is working on a reform measure.



Associated Press.

MAKING A POINT—Firemen extinguish flames rising from wooden roadblocks set up by demonstrators in Naples who contend that the city's cholera is a result of the failure of authorities to keep the city clean and not by the consumption of polluted mussels.

Multinational Firms Defend Actions to UN Investigators

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (AP).—Corporate executives went before a UN panel today to defend big business against allegations of wielding an iron fist in poor countries.

"Neither Du Pont nor its subsidiaries has ever subverted, or even significantly influenced, national policy," the firm's vice-chairman, Irving S. Shapiro, said in a speech for delivery to the group.

"On the other hand," he said, "even in the case of smaller nations, governmental power to control is *enormous, ranging from* the subtleties of taxation to expropriation."

Top officers of General Motors, Exxon, IBM World Trade and Pfizer, Inc., also were scheduled to speak today.

At the request of the Economic and Social Council, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim appointed the 20 members of the panel to investigate the impact of multinational corporations.

Among the members from 19 countries are Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N. Y., and J. Irwin Miller, industrialist and banker from Columbus, Ind.

Mr. Waldheim charged the group to come up with recommendations "which may eventually bring forth accepted standards of behavior and a measure of international accountability."

L. K. Jha of India, chairman of the group, said yesterday the panel had not yet decided whether its recommendations—to be announced next spring—would be for a set of laws to govern multinational corporations.

Mr. Shapiro said such a code of behavior would be logical only "so long as it were accompanied by parallel standards for other parties to the arrangements—governments and labor."

He said many industries, such as fibers, plastics, automobiles, primary metals and petroleum, require large organizations to assemble the money and technology necessary for an efficient plant.

He declared, however, Du Pont's willingness to cooperate in studies of the multinational issue and said he was distressed by the "adversarial tone" of the committee working papers prepared by the UN staff.

Mr. Shapiro said business and governments need to know more about each other. He suggested that the UN could bring high-level business representatives and leaders of developing countries together in small groups to exchange information about national goals, the investment climate, wages, taxes, the need for profits, technology transfer and others.

2 Cholera Shots Urged in Naples

ROME, Sept. 11 (AP).—Health and sanitation experts in Naples urged second vaccinations today to insure greater protection against cholera.

Physicians warned that one anticholera shot only provides 43 percent protection. They advised those already vaccinated to get another innoculation.

The outbreak has taken 24 lives, most of them in Naples.

Eleven movie houses and three restaurants were closed down indefinitely by Naples police because of "very bad hygienic conditions." All public theaters were inspected yesterday by health agents working with police.

Conservative Jews in U.S. Grant Women a New Right

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—In a radical break with rabbinical tradition, Conservative Judaism will allow women to be counted in the minyan—the quorum of 10 or more adult Jews required for communal worship.

"The change of status in women is one of the welcome revolutions of our day," remarked Rabbi Judah Nadich, president of the 1,100-member Rabbinical Assembly, the Conservative rabbinical body. "It is time that the status of Jewish women in Jewish religious and legal life should be heightened."

By a vote of 9 to 4, the Committee on Jewish Law and Standards voted a resolution Wednesday that "men and women are to be equally included in the count of a required quorum for Jewish public worship."

The dissenting minority felt that the tradition of excluding women from a minyan—which derives from rabbinical interpretation of the Talmud—should be maintained. The minority contended, according to Rabbi Seymour Siegel, chairman of the committee, that "most synagogues were not ready for such an innovation and the institution of the new norm might disrupt the unity of congregations."

The committee, composed of leaders of the Rabbinical Assembly and the United Synagogue of America, the congregational arm of Conservative Judaism, is the official body of the movement in matters of Jewish law and practice. The two other principal branches of Judaism—the Orthodox and the Reform—are unaffected by the actions of the Conservative body.

Rabbi Siegel, who led the fight for the resolution, said the "changing role of women in society now makes it advisable, in view of the majority of our committee, to afford equality to women."

The ruling, he explained, is not obligatory or binding on Conservative rabbis throughout the country. He said the rabbi of a congregation was the final authority on matters relating to Jewish law, including the minyan.

A Talmudic tractate records that "every act of sanctification requires no less than 10," he noted, and the tractate did not specify males. However, he added, the code of Jewish law, codified in the 16th century by Rabbi Joseph Karo, interpreted the Talmudic text as applying to 10 males or more.

The Talmud is a repository of views of Jewish scholars and sages on biblical texts.

Reform Judaism makes no distinction between men and women and even has ordained women as rabbis. The Orthodox adhere to a strict observance of religious laws. Conservative Judaism has tempered its observance of these laws with a tradition of rabbinical reinterpretation and, like Reform, conducts confirmation services for girls who reach the age of 12, the age at which Judaism considers adulthood to have been reached.

Reform Judaism, a radical departure from both Conservative and Orthodox, stresses the need for adjustment to contemporary needs.

Hussein's Presence in Cairo Greeted by Guerrilla Silence

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (WP).—King Hussein of Jordan met again with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Syrian leader Hafez al-Assad today as radical Arab states and the Palestinian guerrillas generally remained silent over King Hussein's sudden political rehabilitation in Cairo.

The Jordanian monarch, denounced by Libya, Iraq, Algeria and other Arab states and by the Palestinians after the 1970 Jordanian civil war, traveled from the heavily guarded Kubbeh Palace where he is staying to one of Mr. Sadat's Cairo residences this morning for a brief visit.

Later he saw Mr. Assad separately before the three leaders got together for a joint session. The government-supervised Cairo press reported today that the priority questions being discussed were "an assessment of the Arab situation in general" and "potentialities" of Arab action—phrases generally used here to cover economic and political pressures against Israel rather than military action.

Experienced analysts here attached significance to the failure of King Hussein's self-avowed enemies to attack Egypt and Syria for welcoming the king back into the fold without his having given any sign of changing his tough policy toward the Palestinians or his desire for an eventual peace settlement with Israel.

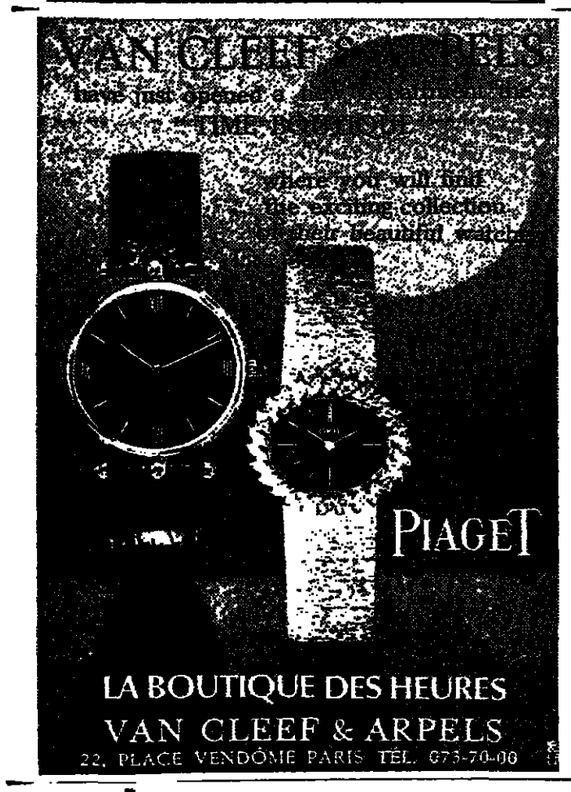
"Hussein is coming here very sure of himself and essentially on his own terms," one seasoned diplomat said.

One indication of this was said to be the inclusion in the high-level Jordanian delegation of head of Jordan's internal security Mohammed Rasoul al-Kaylani, and intelligence branches. Mr. Kaylani, viewed by the Palestinians as a hardliner, is thought to be in Cairo not only to help with the security precautions that surround the king's visit but also to lay down the Jordanian case on the guerrillas to his Egyptian counterparts.

The only public reaction in the Arab world today was a relatively mild rebuke to unnamed Arab regimes that give "priority to their own interests at the expense of the Palestinian revolution" by dealing with Jordan. It appeared in the Palestine Liberation Organization's Beirut magazine "Palestine Revolution."

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Secret Actions in 1970, 1971

Pentagon Admits Air Attacks In Cambodia, Forays Into Laos

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Defense Department acknowledged yesterday that the United States conducted tactical air operations in support of the Cambodian government in 1970 and 1971, with the air strikes kept secret through a system of falsified reports.

Between July, 1970, and February, 1971, according to a Pentagon "white paper" submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee, U.S. planes conducted 3,634 tactical air strikes—or sorties — to help support Cambodian government forces.

The air strikes in support of the Cambodian government were conducted at a time when, publicly, the Nixon administration was proclaiming that air operations in Cambodia were limited to interdiction of North Vietnamese troops and supplies moving through Cambodia into South Vietnam.

The Pentagon report also disclosed that during 1970 American Special Forces troops led 422 reconnaissance and interdiction patrols into Laos in the face of a 1969 amendment passed by Congress prohibiting the introduction of American ground troops into Laos.

Serious Question

Sen. Harold E. Hughes, D., Iowa, said in a statement that this raised a "serious question as to whether the law forbidding the use of American ground forces in Laos has been observed."

The explanation offered by Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedheim was that the American troops were engaged in reconnaissance, not combat, and thus the amendment was not violated.

As in the case of the B-52 bomber raids in Cambodia between March and May, 1970, a system of dual reporting was worked out to help conceal the tactical air strikes in support of the Cambodian government.

According to the Pentagon, the field commanders worked out "a system of attributed targets" in which the air strikes in support of the Cambodian government were reported as having been conducted against North Vietnamese supply centers in eastern Cambodia.

As described by the Defense Department, this system of "attributed targets" was ordered by field commanders without the knowledge or approval of the Pentagon. The Pentagon also said that this dual reporting system was ordered stopped in February, 1971, after it was discovered more or less by chance when duplicate data was received on a plane that was lost in action.

The white paper defended the dual reporting system as a necessary secrecy precaution to conceal the B-52 operations in view of the "sensitive" political situation in Cambodia. It also denied that there had been any falsification of reports since it argued that officials with a "need-to-know" were provided with correct information.

Liberals Win Canada Vote Of Confidence

By William Borders

OTTAWA, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Liberal party government won a confidence vote in the House of Commons last night, apparently ending for the present a political crisis by which it has been beset for the last several weeks.

The vote, rigidly following party lines, was 129 to 102, with the New Democratic and Social Credit parties, the two minor parties in the House, both supporting the Liberals against the Progressive Conservatives.

The motion, introduced by Robert L. Stanfield, the leader of the Conservatives, declared "that this House has no confidence in the adequacy of government measures to deal with the cost of living."

The key to Mr. Trudeau's victory was the support of the New Democratic party, which, with 31 seats, holds the balance of power between the two major parties.

David Lewis, leader of the NDP, explaining his socialist party's action, said that Canada would be better served by keeping the House in session so it could enact more consumer-oriented legislation.

Because Mr. Lewis had announced his decision in advance, there was no suspense tonight, but an excited buzz nevertheless ran through the crowded public gallery as the bells summoned the members onto the floor for the 10 p.m. vote, after hours of droning speeches.

The House was to have been in recess until October, but Mr. Trudeau was forced by a nationwide railroad strike to call the legislators back to Ottawa two weeks ago.

Iceland Tells U.K. Of Break in Ties If Ships Rammed

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Sept. 11 (Reuters). — Iceland's cabinet decided today to tell Britain that diplomatic relations will be severed if there are any more rammings of Icelandic patrol vessels by British warships, Premier Olafur Johannesson said today.

Meanwhile, rumors circulated of a division in the government—not so much on whether ties with London should be broken, but on the timing of such a move.

The premier and his supporters were said to want a break if there were any further ramming incidents. Fisheries Minister Ludvik Josefsson reportedly said he wanted a break right away.

Opposition leaders criticized the government's decision, saying that the government had failed to submit its decision to parliament's Foreign Relations Committee for approval.

The "cod war" has dragged on between Britain and Iceland since Iceland unilaterally extended its fishing limits from 12 to 50 miles a year ago. There now have been about 12 collisions or rammings between British and Icelandic vessels.

Arabs Use Ballot In Israel Voting

TEL AVIV, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Arab residents of Jerusalem holding Jordanian citizenship voted today without incident in Israel's national labor federation elections, which come before parliamentary elections Oct. 30.

At midday officials reported that 25 percent of the city's 6,000 Arabs, including many women, had cast their ballots.

Four years ago, in the last national vote, the Arab population of the city boycotted both the labor and city council elections.

But the national turnout of Israelis was lower than average today. A lackluster campaign before the vote indicated that participation might be less than the 65 percent of the electorate.

Australia Seizes Terror Suspect

MELBOURNE, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Police arrested a man believed to be a senior member of the Black September terrorist movement today at Melbourne International Airport as he was about to leave for the Middle East.

The man, a 32-year-old black African, was seized at the airport after being watched by police for three days, a police spokesman said.

$700,000 Bail Is Set In Wildenstein Case

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP).—Daniel Wildenstein, a leading international art dealer and racehorse owner, was formally charged with tax fraud tonight.

He was freed after proceedings at the Central Courts here but ordered to provide bail of almost $700,000 by Oct. 31.

When reports of forthcoming proceedings against him were published last week, Mr. Wildenstein issued a statement denying the charges, which he said were unjustified because his legal domicile was Switzerland.

Swedish Monarch Stable But Serious

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The condition of King Gustaf VI Adolv, 90, has stabilized somewhat but is still very serious, a medical bulletin said tonight.

"There were no signs of new internal hemorrhage and the acute threat from stomach bleeding during the weekend has been averted. The patient's condition is still very serious," the bulletin said.


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President's Son Is Leader

Reform Program on Taiwan Seals 'Succession' to Chiang

By Stephen M. Harner

TAIPEI, Sept. 11 (WP).—For a year, Chiang Kai-shek, the 86-year-old President of the Republic of China, had neither been seen nor photographed.

The government's reports had been pithy: "President Chiang had contracted a minor illness which had worsened to pneumonia. But the critical period is over, and he is on the road to complete recovery." Then, on July 25—nearly a year to the day since his hospitalization—a photograph was published.

But if Chiang has rallied sufficiently to have his picture taken, he has not had the strength to regrasp the reins of power, for during the extended period of his illness the long-anticipated "succession" has in effect taken place.

It was on June 1, 1972, that Taiwan's new and unchallenged leader, 63-year-old Premier Chiang Ching-kuo, the president's first son, assumed office. His appointment by the president to select the head of the all-important executive Yuan (cabinet) was the first sign that the succession was at hand.

Second Year of Change

Now, as the "new order" enters its second year, a look at its performance so far reveals much progressive change. The attempt has clearly been made to convince the Taiwanese, who have long felt the government to be closed and unresponsive, that the "new order" will be different. Several of the most important reforms have been:

- A crackdown on corruption and favoritism in the government bureaucracy.
- A limited "popularization" of the government apparatus, including the appointment of younger native Taiwanese officials to important posts, provincial elections and exhortations to "serve the people."
- A concerted effort to boost the incomes, and thereby the living standards, of Taiwan's farmers.

The anti-corruption effort was highlighted in early 1973 by the arrest and conviction of one high cabinet official, Wang Cheng-yi, for taking payoffs for construction projects. Wang's symbolic value, especially in a Chinese society, is enhanced by his relationship, by marriage, to the Chiang family.

The "new look" in the Taiwan government was first evident in the cabinet selected by Premier Chiang and ushered in with him last year. Of the 13 ministers without portfolio, three were native Taiwanese, and Taiwanese were appointed governor of Taiwan and mayor of Taipei.

And acting on new rules promulgated early last year, 36 members of the 461-seat legislative Yuan and 53 members of the 1,428-seat National Assembly were elected for three and six-year terms respectively. Of the 89 persons named, all but 10 were natives of Taiwan.

Chiang Visits Villages

A $102-million, two-year program—designed to give farmers a greatly increased income and a better working and living environment—has so far helped to abolish the rice-fertilizer barter system, increase production, improve fruit and vegetable wholesale marketing and supply increased labor for harvesting.

For more than a year, television cameras and newspapermen in Taiwan have been following the smiling, short-sleeved Premier Chiang to the rice fields and fishing villages.

It was as a consequence of his conversations with non-Mandarin-speaking fishermen, observers said, that weather forecasts are now being broadcast in both Taiwanese and Mandarin dialects.

Still, public opinion in Taiwan



UPI

Chiang Ching-kuo

Indicates Premier Chiang's much publicized reforms, and indeed the premier himself, are simply signs that the semi-dictatorial political system is not about to change.

Long-standing Taiwanese grievances include continued martial law, the greatly unchanged arrogance and favoritism of the mainlander-dominated bureaucracy and the effective life tenure of the mainland representatives in the legislature.

Officers Reported Executed In Cambodia for Retreating

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 11 (AP).—At least 12 officers in the Cambodian Army were executed Friday for ordering their troops to retreat before an enemy attack near Kompong Cham, reliable sources reported today.

The executions were ordered after an inspection of Kompong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, by Gen. Sosthene Fernandez, the commander in chief of the Cambodian Army, the sources said. They reported he issued a general order to commanders to shoot anyone refusing to fight.

It was the first report of executions of officers for desertion in the face of the enemy in the three years of war in Cambodia. But Col. Am Rong, the government military spokesman, said he could not confirm reports of the executions.

Lieutenants and Captains

The sources gave this account of the incident:

The officers were first lieutenants and captains who pulled their men back Thursday during an attack by the Khmer Rouge insurgents on government defensive positions at the village of Balaing, two miles north of Kompong Cham.

The officers' behavior under fire demoralized the troops under their command and resulted in high casualties among them.

The officers ordered the retreat without their men firing a shot at the Khmer Rouge and without consulting their superior officers.

At Kompong Cham today, the government forces were reported attacking the insurgents holding the southern part of the town, which has been under siege for nearly a month.

Col. Am Rong said government troops moving in form the north and south were trying to drive the insurgents into a pocket. And Cambodian Premier In Tam said that "during the course of the week we will have secured Kompong Cham."

Phnom Penh continued to send reinforcements to the city, where an estimated 10,000 government troops now face about 8,500 insurgents.

Casualty figures generally have been unavailable since the fighting began. But Col. Am Rong said that government troops killed 22 insurgents in two clashes today in the northern areas of the city.

Around Phnom Penh, the government used its planes for the first time to support operations to reopen Highway 4, the capital's link with the sea. The road is cut in two places, 16 and 40 miles from Phnom Penh, and has been closed for 17 days.

A Nazi Plane, Body of Pilot Found Buried

BURMARSH, England, Sept 11 (UPI).— A wrecked World War II Messerschmitt-109 was found buried in a field in southern England yesterday with the body of the pilot still in the cockpit.

The police sifted through the wreckage of the plane, which was found 24 feet down in marshland.

They said the aircraft was numbered 099308 and was shot down Oct. 25, 1940.

An inquest has been ordered so that the body can be sent home for burial, and the Luftwaffe has been asked to search its records for the name of the missing pilot.

The body was found by members of the Brenzett Aeronautical Museum who search and excavate sites of wartime crashes.

NATO Air Exercises

BONN, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—The air forces of Belgium, Britain, the Netherlands and West Germany started four-day exercises over Western Europe today to check the effectiveness of NATO's air defenses, the Bonn Defense Ministry said.

U.S., Allies Act To Retain UN Force in Korea

UNITED NATIONS, Sept 11 (AP).—The United States and other allies of South Korea produced a resolution last night to counter an expected Communist attempt to get the UN General Assembly to break up the so-called UN Command in Korea.

The resolution provides for dissolution of the UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. But it leaves to the Security Council the future of the military command the UN authorized at the start of the Korean war.

The 35,000 American troops in South Korea are the only foreign troops still in the country, and all the officers of the UN Command are either American or South Korean. But the South Korean government argues that the joint command must continue to carry the UN designation because that's the way it was formulated in the 1953 armistice.

The Soviet Union and other allies of North Korea, however, are expected to revive their proposal that the General Assembly dissolve the command and demand withdrawal of the American troops in South Korea.

Tunis Endorses Sihanouk

TUNIS, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Tunisia said today it has recognized the Royal Cambodian Government of National Unity of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

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U.S., Saigon Protest to Hanoi On Improvement of Airfields

By David K. Shipler

SAIGON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The United States and South Vietnam have issued parallel denunciations of North Vietnam's alleged repair and improvement of 12 formerly American airfields now in Viet Cong territory.

The protests, issued both here and in Paris during the last two days, were coupled with oblique warnings to North Vietnam, although no specific threats of military action were made.

Neither government charged that the North Vietnamese had yet flown aircraft into South Vietnam, but both Washington and Saigon were clearly worried about that possibility.

At a news conference this afternoon in Saigon, South Vietnamese government officials produced aerial photographs that they said showed improvements to Khe Sanh—the former U.S. Marine outpost—and other landing strips that had been made since the January cease-fire.

SAM Sites Installed

Pictures of Khe Sanh showed that a second runway had been built parallel to the old one and that the field was capable of "receiving MiG-21s," in the words of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry. Surface-to-air missile sites and artillery batteries had been installed there, he said.

The spokesman, Nguyen Bich Mac, demanded that North Vietnam dismantle the airfields, contending that their expansion and improvement violated the Paris peace agreement.

"The government of the Republic of Vietnam will reserve the right to take appropriate measures for self-defense and for the maintenance of national security," Mr. Mac said, adding: "This is a serious warning."

The U.S. note of protest, delivered to the North Vietnamese Embassy in Paris and released in Saigon, said that the government "wishes strongly to emphasize the grave risks which D.R.V. [Democratic Republic of Vietnam] would run by violating the airspace sovereignty of the Republic of Vietnam."

In the last week or so, the South Vietnamese government has made a series of statements apparently designed to portray the situation here as tense.

For the last five days, the army has reported more than 100 cease-fire violations by the Viet Cong, a considerably higher rate than previously.

Mr. Mac charged that North Vietnam was "preparing an all-out attack," and the South Vietnamese premier, Tran Thien Khiem, warned today of an imminent Communist offensive.

Kidnappers Demand Backing for Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Leftist guerrillas kidnapped a director of the daily newspaper Clarin today and forced it to publish a communiqué endorsing the election of Juan D. Peron 12 days from now.

A group identifying itself as the "22" Command of the People's Revolutionary Army kidnapped Bernardo Sofovich Sunday night, the management of Clarin said. The paper has a circulation of about half a million.

Just before the March 11 election, which put Hector J. Campora, the handpicked substitute for Mr. Peron, into the presidential mansion, the same guerrilla group claimed responsibility for kidnapping the editor of another morning newspaper and forcing it to publish a communiqué endorsing the Campora ticket.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Wednesday, September 12, 1973 *

Why Not Try China?

The foreign ministers of Europe's Nine have apparently found a formula to resolve their governments' embarrassment over Mr. Kissinger's proposal for a new Atlantic Charter. That they do not wish to trumpet its terms must say something about the lingering uncertainties of its authors; that it reportedly leaves out of the reckoning the American military presence on the continent gives one clue to the nature of those doubts. The relationship between Western Europe and the United States has very evidently entered a phase of vagueness which may well take more than Mr. Nixon's Year of Europe to clarify.

There are many complexities in that relationship today—matters of currency, trade, corporate affairs, military matters. But the key issue is the Soviet Union. So long as Moscow was the enemy, Washington was the friend, and much could be forgiven on both sides of the Atlantic under the looming threat across the Elbe. Now that this threat has diminished, the quarrels among the European partners and their disputes with their American ally bulk much larger.

Meanwhile, France's President Pompidou has gone to China. And Peking is offering the kind of simple concentration on a single issue that once emerged from Washington. China is warning Western Europe of the Soviet danger, and urging the Nine to unify to meet it. Moreover, China does not present the kind of complications involved in dealings with the United States. It has no troops in Europe; its corporations do not cover international areas and its currency is not quoted on the normal money markets. "Cultural Revolution" sounds more respectable than "Watergate." Finally, if its missiles are not as numerous or as effective as those of the United States, China does offer the possibility that the Soviet Union might face a two-front war of the kind that crippled the Kaiser and Hitler, should it engage in aggression.

Such considerations, to be sure, have the patina of the old diplomacy, but that is coming into renewed favor. De Gaulle, after all, was playing Talleyrand long before Mr. Kissinger was in any position to essay the role of Metternich. And if, in a physically shrinking world, the geopolitical concept of the Atlantic community is losing logical force, why should Europe not try China?

If this sounds like a diplomatic fantasy in the light of the many close ties that bind Europe and America, it does have at least limited reality in that it is something both the Soviet Union and the United States must take into account in dealing with Western Europe. Neither superpower can assume that Europe is wholly without alternatives, or that its own power and resources are so great that the assumptions of the late 1940s are equally valid in the early 1970s. And multiple choices, while confusing, hold out greater hope of restraint by all concerned than the terrible single choice that once seemed to rule the world.

Warning to Moscow

More than any other group of men and women, scientists live with the terrifying knowledge of humanity's precarious balance on the edge of self-destruction. An awareness of awesome risks, together with their own responsibility in creating them, leads scientists at times to reach across national boundaries to appeal to the conscience of men of power. It was in such a moment of humane solidarity that the National Academy of Sciences in the United States reached out to its Soviet counterpart in a warning that the further harassment of Andrei D. Sakharov, the eminent Soviet physicist, might jeopardize the future of American-Soviet scientific cooperation.

Academician Sakharov, father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb but also a prime mover for the nuclear test ban, has come to be a symbol of lonely courage in the battle against the new upsurge of repression in Moscow. He has courageously told his countrymen: "Intellectual freedom is essential to human society—freedom to obtain and distribute information, freedom for open-minded and unfearing debate, and freedom from pressure by officialdom and prejudice."

Just such pressure is now being brought to bear on Academician Sakharov with such organized force that even the members of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, with a few honorable abstentions, have surrendered to the Kremlin and attacked their colleague.

This new line of persecution, along with the stepped-up Soviet campaign of terror against all dissent and recent incidents of anti-Semitism, is being pressed at the very time when American and Soviet officialdom extol the mutual benefits of the new spirit of détente and cooperation. The Soviet people, who stand to derive great personal benefits from trade with the United States, is giving tacit approval to what can only be considered as neo-Stalinism. A succession of cabinet-level American delegations to Moscow, coinciding with the new terror, inevitably reinforces this impression.

American scientists have now made it clear that they cannot in good conscience cooperate with those who stifle dissent and suppress intellectual freedom. Would that the U.S. government, as represented by President Nixon and Secretary of State-designate Kissinger, had a comparable sense of moral purpose.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Still the President

President Nixon's message to Congress was another step in the strenuous efforts he is now making to break out from the thrall of Watergate and get the American people's thoughts directed to wider matters. There are enough such matters—the economy, international trade, defense, energy resources, to mention only a few. There seems to be some evidence that Mr. Nixon may have judged the moment rightly; that the people are indeed tired of Watergate, not necessarily because they think there is nothing in it or that it is not important, but because they have largely made up their minds what was in it, deplore it, but now want to put it behind them. Mr. Nixon is the only President they have, unlikely to resign, unlikely to be impeached.

In addressing Congress, Mr. Nixon was really addressing the people. Reactions from the Congress will be strongly influenced by congressmen's estimate of the people's assessment. They will note that this assessment will take into account that Mr. Nixon has gone to great lengths to emphasize the need for cooperation between Congress and the White House—"there can be no monopoly of wisdom at either end of Pennsylvania Avenue and there should be no monopoly of power." This is probably what Americans want most to be reassured about, after the traumatic Watergate revelations of the extent to which the White House had become a sealed-off citadel.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

Third World—Third Force?

The post-colonial problem which really oppresses the "Third World" and will remain a serious world-wide problem for a long time to come, is an economic one, the problem of a crass and untenable gap between poor and rich peoples, between shortage and surplus. To the extent that this problem is reflected in demands made of the industrial nations, it creates relative unity and decisiveness among the "have-nots," but when it comes to joint action, their collective will is weakened by egotism. It may suffice for high-sounding phrases directed against the selfishness of the industrial world, or against Portuguese colonialism—but it is a big step from there to a concerted policy that can set things in motion.

In terms of global politics, the Third World is no third force. On a world-wide scale it is not in a position to bring weight and counterweight into play, to assume a significant formative role through a joint policy of its own. The limits of its potential are regional, at the level some of its members—though not the Third World as a whole—hold some trump cards in their hands. All that the conclave in Algiers was able to add was a series of resolutions—of little use in politics on a major scale.

—From Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 12, 1898

PARIS—Since the Filipinos have no definite assurance of United States protection, they naturally flock to the standard of the dictator, who seems to be having things all his own way. Aguinaldo, at all events, is following a line of policy that the average mind can grasp; whereas the policy indicated from Washington is unfathomable to anyone but a sophisticated party politician.

Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1923

WASHINGTON—Faulty radio directions from shore, together with currents which sent the vessels miles out of their course, are said to have been the cause of the wreck of seven destroyers near Point Arguello, while they were rushing through a dense fog to the aid of the stranded liner Cuba off the California coast. It is believed this shift of their position was the result of new currents caused by the earthquake in Japan.



'Get Those Wheelchairs in a Circle—He's Comin' Back!'

The United Nations at 28: An Assessment

By Robert Alden

The UN General Assembly convenes its 28th annual session next Tuesday. This is the first of a series of articles in which The Times' UN correspondent examines the status of the world organization and some of the problems that have limited its effectiveness.

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.—Twenty-eight years after its founding, the United Nations, once an organization bright with promise, has by every available measure fallen to a low estate.

There has been a long series of repeated and frequently spectacular failures to deal effectively with mankind's rudimentary problems—war, the oppression of human rights, the increasing poverty of poor nations in the face of rich nations growing richer.

As a result, large numbers of people around the world and indeed many governments have lost hope that the world organization can in practical terms play an important role in building a better world society.

There is much evidence of public apathy.

Loss of Faith

Public-opinion polls show a dramatic loss of faith in the organization. The number of public visitors to headquarters here has fallen sharply. Even for important debates, the galleries are largely empty. Press, radio and television coverage has dwindled.

The major powers are now circumventing the United Nations and openly dealing directly with each other in matters of real concern.

Yet, the work of the organization goes on, at times with vigor and on occasion even with a sense of urgent dedication. Twelve or more conference rooms are often in use. There are speeches, debates, angry rebuffs, carefully drawn resolutions—all adding up to a torrent of words, a flood of documentation dealing with subjects ranging from the peaceful uses of space to the mineral wealth that lies in the depths of the sea.

But the pall of disillusion hangs heavy. Issues that appear to world opinion as matters of urgent and crucial importance—the unsettled state of the Middle East; colonial oppression; wars and genocidal massacres—become bogged down in hours of debate. Eventually the hours stretch into weeks and months and years of talk without concrete result.

No Miracles

In his simple walnut-paneled office on the 38th floor of the Secretariat building, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim says: "You must not expect the United Nations to accomplish miracles. We are made up of sovereign nations. We can only accomplish what our member nations allow us to accomplish."

Evidence of this is apparent.

The Soviet Union employs its veto to prevent a cease-fire in the Indian-Pakistani war because the side it favors—India—is winning.

The Arabs are able to muster enough support to smother any effective action against international terrorism because they fear the action may hurt the cause of the Palestinian guerrillas.

Hundreds of thousands of Hutu tribesmen are slaughtered by Tutsi tribesmen in Burundi. But Burundi, joined by the other African states, says that this is an internal affair, thus not a proper matter for the United Nations to consider.

Here at UN headquarters, the malaise is evident. In 1967, 1,116,000 visitors toured the organization's facilities. The number has declined in a steady curve ever since. By last year, the number had dropped to 765,000. During the first eight months of this year, the slump has been precipitous—12 percent under last year's record low.

Mirrored in Polls

Fourteen years ago, a Gallup survey taken in the United States showed that 87 percent of those queried thought that the UN was doing a good job; 7 percent thought it was doing a poor job; 6 percent said they did not know.

Two years ago, 48 percent thought the world body was doing a poor job, 35 percent thought it was doing a good or fair job and 22 percent had no opinion or said they did not know.

The dream of the founders, that the members of the UN would subordinate their national interests to the quest for peace, was an early casualty. The Charter's provisions for enforcing the peace were totally dependent on unanimity among the five permanent members of the Security Council—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China.

That unanimity did not exist. As a result, Chapter VII of the Charter, which provides real enforcement powers to guard the peace, could not and indeed has never been brought into force.

Occasionally—as in the Congo or Cyprus crises—even though there was no unanimity among the five permanent members, there was at least a measure of grudging consent. It was possible to use local peace-keeping forces and they were able to exercise substantially effective control.

Hard Attitude

But the member nations approach the United Nations with a kind of hard-boiled pragmatism. They insist on absolute adherence to a Charter provision denying the United Nations the right "to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state."

Thus, the most heinous crimes can be committed by a member against its own people and the UN will in usual circumstances ignore the matter.

This lack of humanity is another factor leading to a widespread disenchantment with the organization epitomized in the undelivered Nobel award lecture of the Russian novelist Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn charged that "in a world without morality" the UN was born "without morality." He said that the world organization "has rejected consideration of private complaints—the groans and cries, the prayers of isolated little people who are merely people," adding: "To such an organization these are merely insects."

"The UN," Mr. Solzhenitsyn wrote, "has never tried to make obligatory for governments as a condition of their membership the best document of its 25 years—the Declaration of Human Rights—and thus it has consigned the little people to the will of governments they did not elect."

While recognizing the limitations of the organization, both with regard to peace-keeping and humanitarian problems, the diplomats here are convinced that despite public disillusion the United Nations can play a useful role.

They point out that the United Nations is now undertaking responsibilities not even envisaged by the signers of the Charter. A new agency is starting an ambitious effort to study, then protect, the earth's deteriorating environment. Another body is seeking to write a document that will set international regulations for the exploitation of the enormous resources of the sea. The potential overpopulation of the earth is being studied by a new UN body that hopes to find, then undertake, a solution within the next decade.

Secretary-General Waldheim advises a pragmatic approach in assessing the worth of the UN. "Events at the United Nations reflect the realities of world politics," he says. "These realities are often difficult, unpleasant and uncomfortable. But any international policy which is not based upon global realities is doomed. To denigrate and ignore the United Nations because it reflects these realities is unwise and very dangerous."

Where Is the Year of Europe?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—According to Henry Kissinger this was supposed to be the Year of Europe for U.S. policy but the chances of real success are modest. Not that it isn't high time to check the erosion of transatlantic relationships; it is simply that too many unforeseen frustrations have occurred.

When Kissinger is confirmed as secretary of state—where he should prove especially effective—he will undoubtedly seek to carry out his original plan of gluing NATO back together. It is no secret to him that some of our partners are fed up with American unilateralism and the seeming priority of interest in China and Russia at the expense of Europe (and Japan).

But political embarrassments and procedural delays imposed by Watergate's spreading ripples distorted and weakened the original program to rectify this situation. President Nixon's hopes for a triumphant European journey have become dimmer. Kissinger's own desire to use this week's Copenhagen meeting of Common Market foreign ministers to galvanize unity unfortunately faded.

Squabbling

Nor is West Europe's ambiance particularly propitious. Bonn and Paris are squabbling more than they have in years over the European community's agricultural policy which patently favors France. The French are reverting to nasty anti-German cracks and meanwhile Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik has run into trouble.

Attempts by the Europeans to compose their difficulties have stumbled. A trial balloon floated by Bonn and proposing a Franco-British-German summit never got off the ground. At the same time a combination of factors has worked to loosen transatlantic ties.

The monetary crisis, primarily caused by an uncontrollable U.S. credit structure plus a sagging dollar, is not over. Many Europeans complain the consequent American export drive is at their expense. And above all it is necessary to erase suspicions that bilateral dealings between Washington and Moscow do not reflect the interests of NATO's European members.

As Kissinger clearly recognized when he first spoke of the Year of Europe, fundamental changes exist in the relationship between that area and the United States, a relationship initially formalized in NATO. For an entire generation the West Europeans have been able to focus on internal problems while relying for protection on the American nuclear umbrella.

Louder Voice

The age of decolonization relieved them of expensive overseas ties and helped them to create a huge mass market in the European community, now including nine members. This built up their self-confidence, enabling them to speak more loudly in world affairs even if they are not yet truly unified and are certainly incapable of defending themselves. The latter weakness is obscured by pleasant assumptions that today's détente will be of indefinite duration.

Within NATO the United States has ceased being the beneficient economic prop and is now—often at a disadvantage—Europe's commercial rival. And while it remains the latter's ultimate protector, the combination of new U.S.-Soviet relations, declining American strength and gaining pressure to bring home troops worries Europeans, who know they couldn't do much to help themselves militarily in a crunch.

Thus a kind of quasi-isolationist spirit on each side of the ocean is starting to replace the old twin-pillar theory which previously sustained North Atlantic hopes.

Although common ideas of freedom and civilisation remain a powerful bond among the allies, they begin to find their trading interests often antipathetic, their political aims more unilateral and their common defense investment less palatable.

New Atmosphere

The consequence is a new psychological atmosphere. Wise Americans see the need to keep garrisoning Europe in our self-interest in a world capable of sudden shifts. But this is not made politically easier by commercial resentment and diplomatic suspicion of Washington in West Europe. At the same time, while Europeans want our soldiers and missiles, they don't like helping to pay for them or granting favors to ease the American load.

The result of these discernible trends in each half of NATO is that both the United States and Western Europe are becoming increasingly relaxed toward a smiling Russia that is meanwhile arming to the teeth and tightening screws on dissidents.

Prof. Raymond Aron, a brilliant French commentator, makes this wry observation: "One should not see an adversary as a devil, but one should not see him as a friend either. Perhaps one can consider the opponent of today as a friend of tomorrow, but one should not take him as a friend before he becomes one."

— *Letters* —

Israeli Annexation

Re Mr. Wyler's letter of Aug. 30 on Israeli annexation. To bring the point more to home, surely if you had an unfriendly neighbor who took it upon himself to relieve you of your house and possessions (whatever his motives) you would certainly feel indifferent if not downright hostile and surely not prepared to sit down at the kitchen table to discuss which part of your own house you were entitled to.

Mr. Wyler, what would your course of action be? To ask for legal help, we have seen how The Great White Elephant has helped the Arabs with its continual farcical *verbal* condemnation of Israel; I refer of course to the United Nations. I feel whether "creeping" or "open," the word annexation should be replaced with something which is appropriate and certainly more to the point and that is: expansionism.

E.M. JACKSON.

Florence.

Soviet Motives

The New York Times editorial (IHT, Sept. 4), "Alliance Against Dissent," informs that the Soviet press has been almost silent about Watergate. I don't think Mr. Brezhnev was trying to please Mr. Nixon.

The real reason must surely be that any Soviet citizen's first thought, if he read about what you call "the Watergate sewage," would so very likely be:

"Well, so what? Don't we have the same thing here? Only worse. But of course with us it is never made public or even admitted."

The Kremlin does not like its citizens thinking like that.

B. TRAPP.

Cascais, Portugal.

The Empty Oil Threats By Nixon

By Evans and Novak

WASHINGTON—Within minutes of President Nixon's implicit threat that Arab states might lose their Western markets if they use their oil as a political lever, a top administration energy expert moaned: "My God, doesn't he realize that every single incremental barrel of oil today has to come from the Middle East?"

But if Mr. Nixon's threat, a hip-shooting challenge uttered without careful forethought at his press conference last week, surprised his own aides, it stunned the oil states of the Mideast, most particularly Saudi Arabia.

That is the country that sits on top of 24 percent of the world's total known oil reserves and whose head man, King Faisal, regards both President Nixon and the United States as close traditional friends.

Under Pressure

The king and his government are right now under heavy pressure from the Nixon administration and U.S. oil companies with Saudi Arabian holdings to authorize a huge increase in Saudi Arabian oil production. Now running at a level of 7 million to 8 million barrels every day, that production would be raised to 11.3 million barrels by 1976 and to 20 million barrels by 1980, if the king went along with the American request.

But the king is also under heavy and still-rising domestic pressures from the left, both the political and Moslem left, not to play Uncle Sam's game unless the United States moves to a truly even-handed policy in the Arab-Israeli dispute. Perhaps even worse for Mr. Nixon and the American consumer of gasoline and heating oil, King Faisal also has no economic need to boost oil production and hence national revenues. Oil revenues should stay at their present levels.

"The Americans tell us that we can't drink our oil but have to sell it," one influential adviser of King Faisal recently said. "My answer is, we can't eat dollars, either."

The Saudi Arabian national budget is running at $6 billion a year today—an incredible 78 percent higher than only one year ago. Lifting production to the levels that American oilmen—and the Nixon administration—now want would bring in vast new amounts of dollars that King Faisal could not spend.

"Our wealth may keep better in the ground as oil," one adviser to the king told us, "rather than in some bank as cash."

In the face of these economic and political facts, President Nixon's threat that Arab oil states which expropriate American oil property without fair compensation—or which attempt to gouge consumers with high prices—may find themselves without Western markets is dangerous poppycock. To compare today's seething seller's market to the buyer's market of 20 years ago, when Western economic pressures helped drive oil-rich Iran's left-wing Premier Mossadegh out of power, is misleading.

For, as the Nixon energy expert said, the critical period of oil-and-gasoline shortages lying just ahead can be eased only by additional oil from the Mideast. North Slope Alaskan oil will not be available at best for three to five years. Nor can any crash program to extract oil from shale or coal begin to dent the potentially disastrous period of shortages that lie ahead. Only Mideastern oil can do that.

Misleading

There were, furthermore, other misleading implications in Mr. Nixon's statement last week. His assumption that Europe and the United States have identical problems with respect to Mideastern oil ("We and Europe are the market," he said) understates Japan's and Europe's total dependance and ignores a vital political fact: that most of the European nations are far less pro-Israel than the United States.

In short, there is no common Western front on the Mideast. But there is a developing front between fabulously rich Saudi Arabia and politically powerful Egypt. Both are under control of leaders who want closer relations with the United States but must see progress toward Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands seized in the 1967 war.

Instead of empty threats against Arab oil, Mr. Nixon might ponder the potential fury of Americans unable to drive or heat their homes.

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MOVIES IN PARIS

Contagious Excitement In 'Day of the Jackal'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 11 (IHT).—Fred Zinnemann, a perfectionist, brings "The Day of the Jackal" to the screen with all the thrills and intrigues of Frederick Forsyth's best seller magnified.

This is a remarkable accomplishment because the outcome of the story is known to all. It is a melange of fact and fiction. There were, according to a recent survey, more than 25 attempts on the life of the late Gen. Charles de Gaulle while he was president of France. As all of them failed, one might expect that a version of any one of them, however sensationalized, would be nullified in suspense.

Such is not the case. This film, once it gets into its stride after some necessary exposition, has the ominous tick of a time bomb. Its speed is continually accelerated as it charges to its crashing climax. Its excitement is so contagious that the spectator becomes a participant in its relentless manhunt.

How much of it is true, how much false? The proposition it makes for its scenario is believable enough. A professional assassin, having had a hand in the murder of Rafael Trujillo, was engaged to dispose of De Gaulle, one authority says. The rest is possibly the invention of Mr. Forsyth—with the secret police tracking down the hired assassin's identity and preventing the crime at the very last moment. But Zinnemann has made it all chillingly plausible and rivets the attention in relating this novelized chapter of contemporary history.

Edward Fox, armed with a repertory of disguises, a briefcase bulging with fake passports and an unswerving determination which causes him to commit preliminary murders as he moves in for the big kill, renders a gripping characterization of the hired assassin, and there is harmony to the acting of the large cast which includes Michel Lonsdale as the most resourceful of *the police detectives, Michel Auclair,* Cyril Cusak, Terence Alexander, Jean Martin, Delphine Seyrig, Raymond Gerome, Eric Porter and Jean Sorel. Each—and the others, too—succeed in making individual impressions which are concerted into a convincing ensemble. The backgrounds, especially those of the Parisian streets on a holiday, have been captured with a fidelity that intensifies the reality of the absorbing chase, while Zinnemann's directorial artistry is apparent in every scene of this excellent motion picture.

Though shot in English, "The Day of the Jackal" is only being shown in French here. It will be at the Marignan, the Gaumont-Opera and the Saint-Michel beginning Friday.

* * *

The Viennese-born Zinneman is to be honored with a showing of all his major films at the Cinémathèque Française shortly. He was studying law at the university of his native city when he saw Von Stroheim's "Greed" and Vidor's "Big Parade." They revealed to him the scope of the screen and he abandoned his preparations for a legal career and came to Paris to find employment as a film cutter.

* * *

Hobo yarns are back in favor and the heavy-breathing, foul-mouthed "Scarecrow," recipient of a first prize at the Cannes festival, is followed by "The Emperor of the North Pole" (at the Ermitage and the Quartier Latin in English).

Though superior to its forerunner, its screenplay is but a weak frame for some excessively violent scenes. One of Jim Tully's tales of the road, of riding the rods, of tramp encampments, kangaroo courts and picturesque braggarts would have served as a scenario of more substance. As it is, its main asset—if asset it is—is a battle between Lee Marvin, as a defiant free-rider, hacking Ernest Borgnine, as a sadistic railroad dick, with an ax. The conflict is conducted in an open freight car as it rattles wildly over mountains. This sequence, under Richard Aldrich's guidance, may be the most gruesome fight seen in the movies since the eye-gauging and ear-biting match in the first celluloid adaptation of "The Spoilers," Rex Beach's story of rough, gold-rush days in Alaska. Perhaps the Marvin-Borgnine match, too, will go down in cinematic history as a classic *of its sort.*

* * *

"Chung Kuo" (at the Gaumont Champs-Elysées, the Hautefeuille and the Imperial with a French commentary) is a two-hour excerpt from footage that Michelangelo Antonioni shot in China for Italian television. It is no more than a documentary of an officially guided tour. Antonioni may have been severely restricted as to what he was permitted to photograph, but the editing of his material is scarcely worthy of a director of reputation and, worse, he offers no interesting summary of his travels or comments about the Chinese. We are treated to workers working, peasants planting, soldiers drilling and school children at play and in the classroom. There are a sequence in which a Caesarean birth is performed under acupuncture anaesthetic, views of retired oldsters drinking tea in a Shanghai café and an orchestra of mechanical dolls performing as an anticlimactic conclusion.



Edward Fox, as the hired assassin in "The Day of the Jackal."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (IHT).—This is how the critics rate new films and stage productions in New York:

"Sasuke Against the Wind" has magnificent black and white photography, spectacle and a sense of period, says The New York Times' Lawrence Van Gelder. But he adds that any assessment of it must balance these qualities against the "utter chaos" of the plot. "Unfortunately for this Japanese film . . . the scales are tipped well over the borderline of failure by the weight of the incomprehensible plot," says Van Gelder. "It is a medieval spy and murder melodrama whose chaos is capped when the hero (Kohji Takahashi) is rescued by means of a character previously unknown to the audience . . . The difficulty of keeping pace with the story is compounded by a set of subtitles that are infested with distracted typographical errors. It really is too bad, because visually 'Sasuke Against the Wind' has moments of great beauty, for which credit is due to the director, Masahiro Shinoda, and the photographer, Masao Kosugi."

"Lady Kung-Fu" is a martial-arts movie which accelerates through provocation of the good people to increasingly violent confrontation with the principal villains, says Lawrence Van Gelder. "The villains wind up deal after a showdown battle with the most skillful of the good people—in this case, Angela Mao, the sole survivor among the three young partners who open a kung-fu school and earn the enmity of a Japanese-run judo academy. Such plot as there is serves merely as a vehicle for the escalation of violence, but it should be noted that in this instance there are elements of dispute over the merits of kung-fu as against judo; and over the extent of Japanese influence in a China that no longer exists . . . 'Lady Kung-Fu' abounds with caricatures: a cackling chief villain, a smug and homicidal head judo instructor and an assortment of henchmen given to portrayals of gibbering cowardice at the first signs of misfortune." The film is directed by Huang Feng.

"The Desert Song" in its third visit to Broadway—it was first staged in 1926 and then in 1946—was "no longer enthralling" for Mel Gussow of The New York Times. "The story is still a melodramatic yarn about the two-faced leader of the Moroccan Riffs, the mysterious Red Shadow and Pierre Birabeau, the sissified son of a general," says Gussow. "It is full of starry-eyed romance and pregnant pauses. The music . . . has melody and drive. But much of it is damaged by overfamiliarity (not only because of its age but because of its imitators)." The present version directed by Henry Butler seems a straight rendering of the original, says Gussow "although this is one of the rare instances when some subtle kidding of the material might have helped. The leads, David Cryer and Chris Callan, both of whom have good voices, have the best approach—playing it down the middle, not overwhelming us with their sincerity . . . In direct contrast Jerry Dodge, as a bumbling reporter, tries to oversell bad jokes (the humor is the least durable commodity in the show) with an entire repertory of gestures. Similarly, Gloria Rossi as the slinky Azuri is far too broad to be believable or amusing." The Associated Press drama critic William Glover also gives the show a mixed review. He writes: "The show is pretty chancy, sometimes thin until that full-of-standards score by Sigmund Romberg is well under way. After that forget the dizzy-limp story about galloping moors, moonstruck romance and the foreign legion, ignore the heartburn dialogue and . . . instead, enjoy the kind of songs that hardly ever get written any more though everyone wonders why."

New Book Completed

Lillian Hellman at 66: Restless

By Gloria Emerson

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Mass., (NYT).—In the big, pale yellow living room, with the tall rose bushes and the ocean outside it, nothing speaks of what Lillian Hellman calls the "fat, loose, wild" years of her life.

But there is a high, stiff sofa with a curved wooden back that is unlike everything in the rest of the room with its squashy chintz couch and yellow chairs that slump a little.

Miss Hellman took the sofa from the set of her third play. It was "The Little Foxes," which opened in 1939. She used the royalties to buy an estate in Picasantville, N.Y., knowing that there would not be enough money left to buy food for a week.

The Right Place

There, she raised and sold poodles, pigs and lambs; bought cattle; crossbred ducks, and lost money on pheasants and 3,000 plants of asparagus that she had bleached white under the impression no one wanted it green.

She put "bright and fancy" wallpapers in the house, which was big but not pretty. The easy careless years were gone but she thought she had found the right place to live for the rest of her life. Then, in 1952, she sold it in a time of trouble.

The sofa still looks fine.

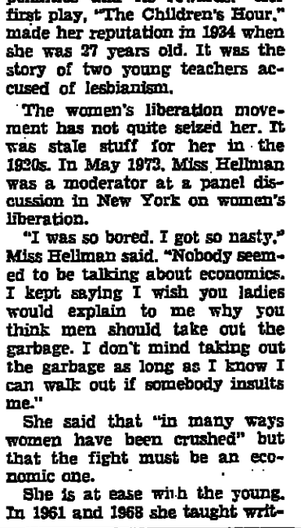
"I took something from every play. There is a table from 'Watch on the Rhine' in my New York apartment and one from 'Toys in the Attic,'" Miss Hellman said. "No, I don't go to the theater much anymore. I get so impatient. George Kaufman used to say, when he had tickets for a new play, how much would I take to stay home?"

Friends who used to go to the theater with her often asked her during a performance to stop stamping her feet and snapping her fingers, Miss Hellman added.

Telephone Call

The first telephone call in this house, where she has lived since 1963, was from her friend, Dorothy Parker, to say her husband, Alan Campbell, had died from an overdose of sleeping pills. In the huge bookcases are photographs: an unframed one of her by Irving Penn and two snapshots of Dashiell Hammett, the former detective and novelist who wrote "The Maltese Falcon."

Mr. Hammett's death in January, 1961, ended her 30 years with a man she calls "my closest, most beloved friend." She sold the house where they had lived in Martha's Vineyard and built this one. In its big bedroom, where she can see the water and the boats, she wrote most of her new book, "Pentimento." It is a collection of portraits of people, and of herself, to be published this month by Little Brown.



Lillian Hellman

NYT.

Completion of the book makes her restless, regretful and unsure.

Her first memoir, "An Unfinished Woman," came out in 1969. The last play she wrote was "Toys in the Attic." That was in 1960 and made money needed for the "long, last days" of Dashiell Hammett, who had cancer and emphysema. Three years later, an adaptation of a Bert Blechman novel, "How Much?" that was called "My Father, My Mother and Me," was not a success.

She said she lost patience then with the theater, its demands, its penalties and its rewards. Her first play, "The Children's Hour," made her reputation in 1934 when she was 27 years old. It was the story of two young teachers accused of lesbianism.

The women's liberation movement has not quite seized her. It was stale stuff for her in the 1920s. In May 1973, Miss Hellman was a moderator at a panel discussion in New York on women's liberation.

"I was so bored. I got so nasty," Miss Hellman said. "Nobody seemed to be talking about economics. I kept saying I wish you ladies would explain to me why you think men should take out the garbage. I don't mind taking out the garbage as long as I know I can walk out if somebody insults me."

She said that "in many ways women have been crushed" but that the fight must be an economic one.

She is at ease with the young. In 1961 and 1968 she taught writing seminars at Harvard, in 1970 at the University of California, Berkeley, and last year at Hunter College.

"The dullest of all the generations was in the late thirties and early forties. They were real dullards," Miss Hellman said.

In the sixties she was surprised by the student movement because, unlike Europe, there has not been a tradition of student dissent in this country.

"It was a great pleasure to see it. It took me quite a while to realize they meant what they said," she added. "I don't think I recognized its importance. I know I didn't. I am sorry to say I learned a kind of caginess during the McCarthy period."

Miss Hellman became well known for her refusal to give the names of any persons to the House Un-American Activities Committee. (Others had). Mr. Hammett invoked the Fifth Amendment before the same congressional committee.

Letter to Committee

In a letter to the committee, making clear her position, she wrote that "to hurt innocent people whom I knew many years ago in order to save myself is, for me, inhuman and indecent and dishonest. I cannot and will not cut my conscience to fit this year's fashion."

The letter is not mentioned in her new book. She has not written in detail about the McCarthy period.

"For years I said to myself the only possible way to live is to put it behind you, not to talk about it, not to think about it and I put it all in a place where now it is no longer painful," Miss Hellman said. "Twice I tried to write about it. I wrote with such bitterness I couldn't stand it."

Blacklisted in Hollywood, where she had once been a writer for Samuel Goldwyn, her income shrank. The health of Mr. Hammett began to fail. In those years she learned what she could do without.

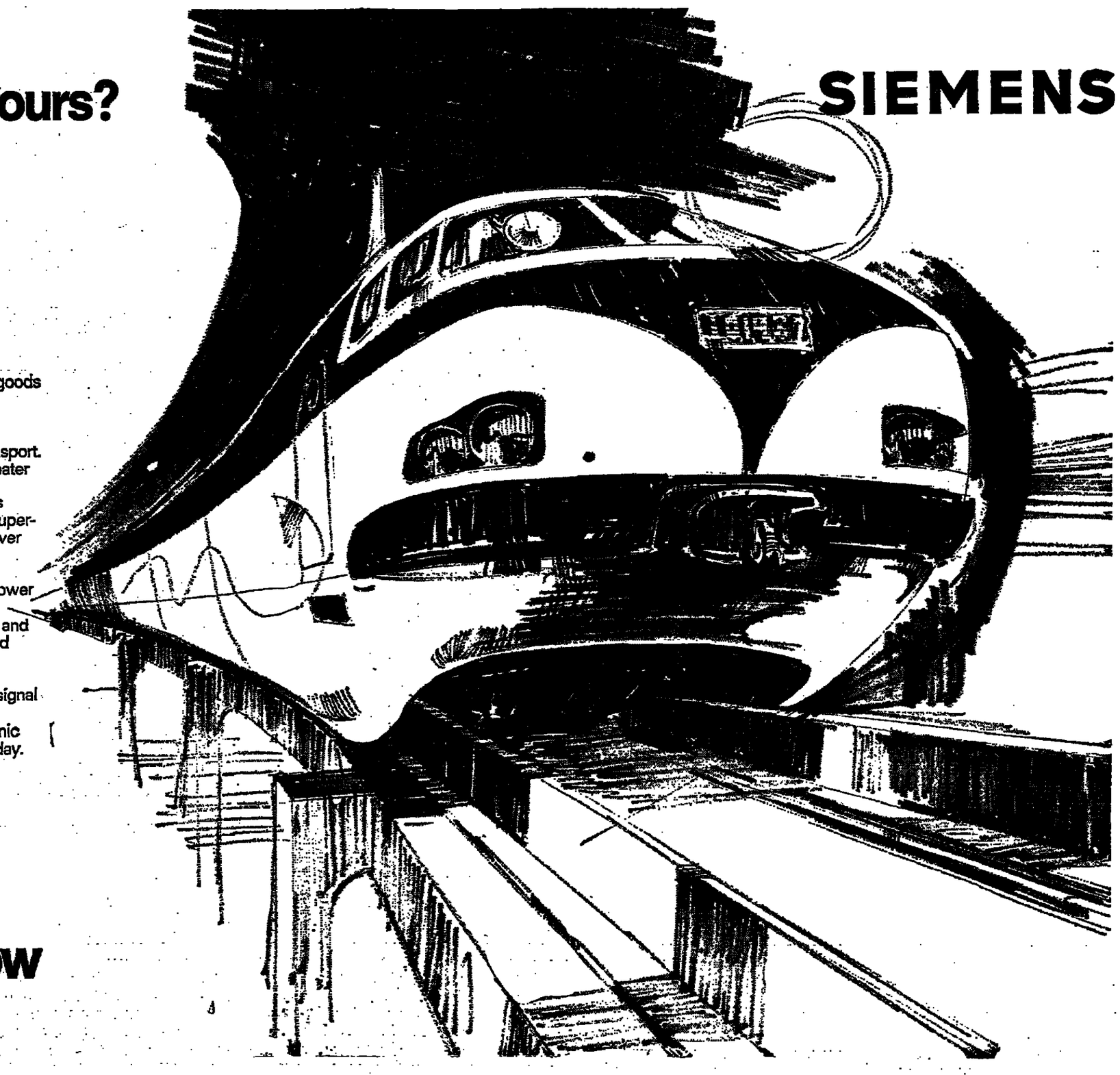
Miss Hellman, who was 66 this June, does not dwell on the past but she is not running from it either.

"I think as a people we remember almost nothing. That was one of the reasons I was sure the McCarthy period was going to be over if one just had enough courage to wait it out," she said.

"We have no national memory. Maybe it's a good thing, the mark of a young and vigorous people. But it is the reason I am so sure we will forget Watergate in a year. One likes to think not. We have already forgotten Vietnam. It's as far back as the Korean war."

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—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80⅞	61	AbbtLb 1.20	19	73	61¾	60⅝	61½	+ ¼
49¾	40½	ACF Ind2.40	10	20	44	43⅝	44	+ ½
17⅛	12¼	AcmeClv .88	7	6	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
26	16½	AcmeMkt 1	9	10	20	20	20	+ ¼
14⅝	11⅞	AdmE 1.15e		17	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
8½	5⅛	Ad Millis .20	8	9	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
24	11½	Addrsso .60	6	209	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
18	7¼	Admiral	4	35	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
13¾	10½	AdvInv .02e		45	11¼	11	11	— ⅜
77⅛	57½	AetnaLfeC 2	10	159	75½	74⅝	75⅛	+ ⅜
60½	47½	AetnaLf pf 2		1	58	58	58	— ½
14⅝	8½	Aguirre Co	18	1	9	9	9	
31⅛	11½	Ahman .10e	6	54	14	13	13	— 1
9	3⅝	Aileen Inc	12	128	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ¼
48½	37	AirProd .20	26	170	45	44¼	44¾	+ ¼
18¼	10¼	Airco .80	9	44	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ¼
3⅝	2	AJ Industris	6	40	2	2	2	
31¼	22¼	Alcona 1.10	9	x16	24⅛	23½	23½	— ⅝
17½	15	Ala Gas 1.18	7	3	16¼	16	16¼	+ ¼
109	98¼	AlaP pf8.28		z700	101	101	101	
37⅞	24⅝	Alaska Intrs	21	48	29¼	28⅛	28⅞	
29⅛	8⅝	AlbertoC .35	7	10	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
17⅝	10½	Albtsn .36a	10	27	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
24	22⅞	AlcanAlu 1	17	272	32⅞	32⅛	32⅞	— ¼
10⅞	7⅛	AlcoStd .36	5	22	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
42⅝	29¼	AlconLb .16	41	86	32⅛	31⅛	31⅝	— ⅜
9½	3½	Alexdrs .10e	38	30	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	23¼	AllsnM 2.98e	8	10	26⅝	26¼	26½	+ ¼
13⅝	6¾	AllALfe .24	9	109	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
14½	8⅝	AllegCp .28e	11	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
29⅞	19¼	AligLud 1.20	6	10	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
44⅛	35½	AligLud pf 3		4	37½	37¼	37½	+ ¼
24½	18	AligPw 1.44	8	47	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
17⅝	9¼	AllenGp .65t	9	12	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅜
36⅞	28⅛	AlldCh 1.32	11	133	35½	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
44⅞	27½	AlldMnt .48	19	7	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞	— ⅛
22	14⅝	AlldPd .68	6	16	18	17¾	17⅞	— ½
39⅝	22½	AlldStr 1.40	6	17	24	23¾	24	+ ⅜
63⅝	60	AlldStr pf 4		z20	63	63	63	+ 1
5½	3	Alld Supmkt	10	33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
12⅝	8	AllisChl .21e	10	97	11¾	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
15½	8	AllrtAut .50	6	19	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
17⅞	11⅛	AlphaPI .60	6	24	14½	14⅜	14½	
72⅝	47⅝	Alcoa 1.94	14	149	72	71½	71½	— ¼
28⅝	22¼	AmalSg 1.60	7	5	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ¼
14½	8⅝	AMBAC .50	7	36	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
6½	4	Amcord .15e	7	33	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
26¼	18⅛	Amerce 1.20	6	5	19¼	19	19	— ¼
50½	29¾	A Hess .30b	20	620	37⅝	35¾	37⅝	+ ⅛
112½	67¼	A Hes pf3.50		57	83¼	80⅝	83⅛	+ ⅛
40	15½	AAirFlt .42	20	46	22¼	21¾	22	— ½
25⅝	9¼	Am Airlin		474	10⅛	9¾	10	— ⅛
11¼	6⅝	A Baker .20	7	16	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	+ ¼
45⅝	33⅛	ABrnds 2.38	7	80	36⅛	35⅝	36	
31½	21	AmBdcst .64	11	95	28¼	27⅛	28¼	+ ⅜
47½	9⅝	AmBldM .28	8	2	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
34¾	27¼	Am Can 2.20	9	46	30⅝	30	30	— ⅝
26	22½	A Can pf1.75		3	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
26¼	15⅝	ACentM 2.32	9	34	17½	16¾	16¾	— ⅜
26⅞	19¼	A Chain 1.20	7	32	25¼	24⅝	25	— ½
32⅛	20¾	A Cyan 1.40	10	236	24⅞	24	24½	
61⅞	35⅝	AmDisTl .48	21	15	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
13⅝	11⅞	ADul pf.84a		19	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
30¼	24⅛	A ElPw 1.90	9	424	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
3¼	½	AmExp Ind		43	⅞	13-16	⅞	+1-16
10¾	1⅞	AmExp pf		z600	2⅝	2	2	— ¾
23⅝	15	AmFin 1.10	10	6	17⅞	17½	17½	— ¼
22¼	16	AmF pf1.50		z100	21	21	21	+ ½
28⅞	24⅛	AGeBd 1.97e		x69	25½	25⅛	25⅜	
22⅞	17	AGnCv 1.39e		2	19	19	19	+ ¼
21⅛	13¼	A Gnlns .60	6	77	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
31¼	24¾	A Gln pf1.80		14	25⅝	25¼	25¼	
17⅝	10⅛	A Hoist .60b	7	8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
48⅝	40	A Home .64	36	1012	42⅝	41	42	+ ¼
216	180	A Home pf 2		1	189	189	189	— 5¼
52¾	36½	AmHosp .28	39	181	42½	41¼	41¾	— 1
12½	8⅝	AmInves .50	7	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	6⅝	A Medicl .12	5	137	8¼	7⅝	8	+ ½
12⅛	4	A Medicorp	4	88	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ⅛
36½	29	A MtlCl 1.50	11	181	36	35⅝	36	+ ½
97	86	A Clx pf5.25		19	90	89¾	89¾	+ ½
9⅝	6⅝	Am Motors	5	135	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
47	30¼	ANatGs 2.40	8	71	35⅞	34¾	35⅛	+ ⅜
18⅝	7⅝	AmSeat .36p	81	16	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
29⅞	14	AmShip .68	8	24	20	20	20	
22¼	17¼	ASmltR 1.20	7	158	20	19½	20	— ¼
15⅝	10½	AmStand .50	8	145	14¼	13¾	14¼	
63	54⅝	A Std pf4.75		10	58	57¼	57⅝	— ⅜
13½	10	AmSterl .28	14	29	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ½
9⅝	4¾	AT&T wt		898	5⅛	5¼	5¼	— ¼
55	45⅝	AmT&T 2.80	10	972	48⅝	48¼	48⅝	— ½
62⅞	54⅝	AmT&T pf 4		54	58	57½	58	+ ⅜
53½	48½	ATT pfA3.64		25	50⅝	50¼	50¼	
13½	9⅝	AWatWk .64	6	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
16⅞	14⅝	AW prf 1.25		z260	15¼	14½	15¼	+ ½
21½	17	AW4.1pf 1.43		z20	18	18	18	
17¼	12⅝	Ameron .65	5	17	13½	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
12	4¾	AmesD .10h	4	14	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
18⅞	11¾	Ametek .70	8	35	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
57⅛	21⅝	AMF In 1.08	9	102	28⅝	27¾	27⅞	— 1⅛
31¾	13⅝	Amfac .64	7	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
50	38	AMP .07h	44	181	47⅞	46¼	47¾	— ¼
9	6⅝	AmpPgh .36	6	3	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
6⅞	3¾	Ampex Corp	11	32	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ¼
14½	4½	Amrep Corp	6	6	5⅝	5½	5½	
30	22¼	Amstar 1.70	7	21	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
9½	8¼	Amstr pf.68		1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
44¾	35⅝	Amsted 2.60	7	5	40¼	40	40	— ¼
6	4½	Amtel .20	10	19	6	5⅞	6	
24⅝	17⅝	Anacon .50	9	224	23½	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
29⅞	17¼	AnchrH 1.08	6	10	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	14⅝	And Clay .80	6	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
19⅛	7½	Angelica .1	13	11	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
15¾	11⅛	AnsulCo .50t	8	21	14¾	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
18	12	Apache .36b	6	5	12⅞	12¾	12¾	— ¼
28¾	12⅛	ApcoO .89t	7	19	15⅛	14⅞	15	
7⅝	3⅝	Apeco .12p	14	144	3⅝	3⅜	3½	— ¼
23	12¼	APL pfC1.06		1	13	13	13	— ½
9⅛	4	Appld Mag	11	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
155¼	113	ARA Sv 1.32	24	35	120	118½	120	+ 1
14⅛	5⅞	ArcatN .14	46	7	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
38	21¼	ArchDan .50	15	40	37⅝	36½	36¾	— ⅞
19⅝	3½	Arctic Entr	25	12	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ⅛
13⅝	10	Aristar .72	6	6	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
24⅞	18¼	ArizPS 1.16	7	32	19⅝	19¼	19½	— ⅛
22	9½	ArBest .40	7	43	9¾	9½	9⅝	
13⅛	4	Arlen RltyD	10	16	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
25¼	18½	ArmcoS 1.20	6	214	19⅛	18⅞	19	— ⅜
31½	27½	Arm pf 2.10		32	28½	28	28½	+ ½
34¾	21¾	ArmstCk .84	13	113	27⅝	27¼	27½	— ¼
58	53⅝	ArmC pf3.75		z80	53	53	53	— ⅜
38	25¼	Arm Ru 1.60	5	32	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
21⅛	13¾	AroCp .90b	6	6	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
27⅞	13½	ArvinInd .52	11	16	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
55¾	34⅝	ASA Ltd .50		60	44½	43⅝	44	— ½
33⅞	23¼	AshdOil 1.30	8	89	26⅞	26½	26¾	— ⅛
54½	30	AsdDrG 1.40	10	117	35⅛	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
33¾	22	AsoSp 1.20b	7	4	23¼	22¾	23¼	+ ⅜
8¼	5½	Asd Transp		4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
15⅝	9½	Athlone .52b	4	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
23	14¾	AtlcMt 2.06e	8	21	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
23½	19⅝	AtlCyEl 1.47	8	25	21	20⅝	20¾	— ½
92½	66½	Atl Richfl 2	22	307	90⅞	89	90⅞	+ 1¼
55¼	49½	AtlRc pf3.75		z320	51¼	51¼	51¼	
156	113¼	AtlRch pf 3		4	150¾	150¾	150¾	— ½
62½	50⅝	AtlRc pf2.80		192	60½	58¾	60¼	+ ⅞
2⅞	1¾	Atlas Corp	46	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
10½	6	ATO Inc .16	6	30	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
94¼	37½	Autom Data	43	93	60¾	59¾	60½	— ½
8	3⅝	Autom Ind	6	19	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
16	8	Avco Corp	3	98	9⅝	9	9¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅝	Avco Cp wt		17	2	1¾	2	+ ¼
46⅞	34½	Avco pf3.20		18	36	35¾	35¾	
48	36⅛	AveryPd .25	39	21	46¼	45⅝	45¾	— ⅜
52¾	17½	AvisInc .40	11	20	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ½
12⅞	6⅞	AvnetInc .30	5	46	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
140	103¾	AvonPd 1.40	45	611	104⅛	102½	103½	— ½
29	12½	AztecO 1.32t	52	32	17½	16¾	17¼	— ¼
		B						
10⅝	4⅝	Bache .15e	4	29	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
31	21⅛	BabckW .80	11	142	23⅞	23¼	23½	— ⅜
39	17	Baker In .16	26	31	28¼	27	27⅝	— ⅜
36⅝	22¾	BakerOil .37	30	33	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ⅞
17¼	11	BaldDH .32	7	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
31⅛	24¾	BalGE 1.96	9	207	26⅝	26¼	26⅝	— ⅛
67	56	Balt pfB4.50		z420	57½	56½	57½	+ 1½
26⅝	22⅛	BenCal 1.34	9	4	23	23	23	— ⅛
36⅛	23¼	Bandag Inc	44	37	34½	33½	33½	— 1⅛
18⅝	5¾	Bangr Punt	4	7	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
30	22	BangP pf 2		1	22	22	22	
42	31⅝	Bnk of NY 2	7	9	33⅛	32⅞	33	
37	24⅞	Bk of Va .88	12	4	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅜
68	49½	BankTr 3	9	16	57⅝	57⅛	57⅛	
43⅝	26⅝	BarOil 1.44t		15	29½	29⅛	29½	+ ⅛
39½	20¼	BardCR .14	34	7	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
30⅛	22¾	BarnM 2.59e	9	16	26	25⅝	26	
8⅝	6	BasicInc .40	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
32	23½	Basic pf2.50		z100	26	26	26	— ⅜
13⅞	9½	BatesMf .20	10	6	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
18¾	15	Bate Mf pf 1		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
36⅞	8	BathInd .30	6	23	19¾	19⅝	19¾	— ⅛
36⅝	17⅛	BauschL .42	22	418	31⅝	30½	31⅝	+ ¼
61⅝	41¼	BaxtLa .15	60	184	52½	51½	52⅝	— ¼
13¾	9¾	BaykCig .50	8	3	10¾	10¾	10¾	
61	32½	Bearings .60	14	2	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
30¼	19¼	BeatFd .62	16	140	22¾	22⅝	22¾	
47¾	21⅜	Beckmn .50	19	6	31⅞	31⅝	31⅞	+ ¼
44¾	32¾	BectDic .35	28	102	39¼	38⅝	39	— ⅝
25⅝	12⅛	BeechA .70b	6	24	14	13⅝	13¾	— ¼
17¾	9	BelcoPt .25r	8	72	12½	11¾	12¼	+ ⅞
30⅝	18⅝	Belden 1.20	8	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
15¾	7¾	BelHm .30b	14	4	10	9⅞	10	
56¾	22¼	Bell How .84	9	104	30⅞	29¾	30½	— ⅜
28	6⅛	BemisCo .80	7	21	19	19	19	+ ⅛
51¼	31¼	Bendix 1.60	7	60	33⅞	32¾	33⅛	— ⅞
53	22½	BenfICp 1.25	8	146	32	31½	31½	— ¼
233	101	Benef pf5.50		1	142	142	142	+ 7¾
61	54	Benef pf4.50		z120	58	56¼	58	+ 2
112½	62	Benef pf4.30		3	69¾	69⅛	69⅛	— ½
35½	30½	Bnfl 5pf 2.50		z10	31	31	31	— ½
5⅝	2½	Benguet	9	113	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
22⅝	9	Berkey Pho	8	39	12⅝	12	12¼	
31	24⅝	BethSt 1.40a	6	89	27¼	26⅝	27	+ ⅛
54	33½	BigThr .52b	17	209	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
125	96¾	BlackD 1.08	48	47	120½	119½	120	— ⅞
13	6⅝	BlairJhn .48	5	9	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
21⅝	14⅝	BlissLau b	5	34	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
17	5¼	BlockHR .32	11	129	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
38	13⅛	BlueBel .65a	6	33	17	16¾	17	
9⅝	3½	Bobbie Brks	7	14	4	3⅞	4	
26⅞	15⅞	Boeing .40	9	57	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
7⅝	3¾	Bond Ind		10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
29	18	BkMnth 1.38	7	9	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ¾
31¾	19⅞	Borden 1.30	9	132	22	21¾	21¾	— ⅜
36⅝	23	BrgWar 1.35	7	79	24¾	23½	24	— 1
6	3	gbormans	20	8	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	29⅞	BosEd 2.44	10	16	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅜
118	108	Bos E pf8.88		z10	109	108½	108½	
18⅝	10¼	Bourns Ifc	8	4	15½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
16¼	8¼	BranAir .50t	10	157	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ¼
63⅝	50⅛	BriggsS 1.60	13	50	51¼	50⅝	51¼	+ ¼
71¾	53¾	BristMy 1.32	19	117	58⅝	57¼	57¼	— 2⅛
46⅞	38½	BristM pf 2		1	39½	39½	39½	— ½
16½	13	BritPet .37e	14	24	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
		BrtPt fn.37e		5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
43⅛	26¾	BdwyHal .80	17	39	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ½
72¾	48½	BdwyHl pf 2		7	62½	61½	62½	— ½
27⅝	13¼	BrkwyGl .75	5	37	14½	14	14½	+ ½
25⅝	19⅝	BklyUG 1.72	9	16	21¼	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
13¼	7	Brown Co	6	14	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
34⅝	22	BrnGrp 1.60	8	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	+ ¼
15	8½	BwnShrp .20	9	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
33	13	BrwnFer .12	17	45	15	14⅝	15	
37⅞	13¾	Brunswk .24	11	185	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
31	21¼	BrushW .40	9	20	27⅝	27	27⅝	+ 1
35½	23⅞	BucyEr 1.20	13	55	34¼	33¾	33⅞	— ⅜
16¾	11⅛	BuddCo .40	4	19	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
7⅝	6⅝	BudCa pf.60		1	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
12¾	5¼	Budget Ind		1	7	7	7	
30¼	19⅝	BuffFor 1.20	9	17	20½	20¼	20½	— ⅛
31	25½	BldInv 3.05e	9	28	30	29¾	29⅞	— ⅛
19	10½	BulovaW .70	9	25	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
17¾	8½	BunkRa .10es	5	45	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
34	16⅝	Bunk pf1.50		8	17⅞	17¾	17¾	— ¼
38¾	25¼	Burl Indl.40	10	32	28½	28¼	28¼	— ¼
49¾	26¾	BurlNor 1.50	9	300	32½	32	32½	— ½
8¼	7	BurlNr pf.55		3	7¼	7¼	7¼	
35¼	17⅞	Burndy .74	12	6	24⅝	24½	24½	
244⅞	209⅝	Burrghs .80	41	493	217¾	214½	217½	— 1
11⅝	7	Bush Univ	7	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
		C						
29¾	22¾	CabCF 2.26e	11	28	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ⅜
40¼	20⅝	Cabot Cp .92	8	19	32½	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
6⅝	3¼	Cadence Ind	3	3	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
5½	3	Caesars Wrl	4	24	3¼	3¼	3¼	
7½	3½	Cal Financl	4	43	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
		CalPUt 1.32		2	19½	19½	19½	
13	8½	CallahM .34t	23	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
32	24½	CamB 2.77e	8	10	25⅞	25¾	25¾	— ¼
71⅜	35⅛	CampR .50a	32	20	55½	54	54	— 1⅛
35	27¼	CampS 1.18	12	34	29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	4	Cdn Brew	23	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
19⅝	15⅞	CdnPac .74e	11	100	17⅝	17	17¼	— ⅜
62½	35	CapCit Com	18	6	45¼	44½	44½	— 1
31⅝	20⅝	CapHold .26	21	284	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝	+ ½
24¼	22	CapMt 2.57e	8	17	23⅞	23½	23⅞	+ ⅜
73¼	41	Carbrn 1.60	9	7	48¾	48¼	48½	— ¼
25	15½	Carlisle .68	7	7	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
14⅝	8	CaroFrg .40	6	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
30⅝	21½	CaroPw 1.52	8	41	23½	23¼	23½	— ⅛
25¾	20	CarTec 1.30	6	87	22⅛	21¾	22	— ⅛
30¼	18¼	CarrCp .52	15	53	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
27¼	9⅛	CartWa .40a	10	29	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
12¾	10½	CascNGs .92	6	16	11	10¾	10¾	— ¼
17¾	12⅛	CastleC .60b	9	35	13½	13¼	13⅝	— ¼
70⅝	53⅝	CaterTr 1.50	16	145	67¾	66⅝	67½	+ ⅜
6⅝	2½	Cavngh Cm	3	41	3⅝	3	3	— ¼
4¼	2⅛	CCI Corp		2	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
26½	14⅛	Ceco Cp 1	6	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	
42¼	28¼	Celanese 2	7	237	34¼	32	34	+ 1¼
58⅞	54⅝	Celn pfA4.50		3	54½	54	54	— ½
23⅝	9¾	Cencoinc .20	11	64	15¾	15¼	15⅝	— ⅛
28¾	10	Centex .12e	14	71	16½	16¼	15¾	— ⅜
24⅝	20¾	CenHud 1.60	6	8	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
25⅛	19⅝	CenIlLt 1.60	10	13	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
19⅛	14⅝	CenIlPY 1.20	10	51	15	14¾	14⅞	— ⅛
25	20⅝	CenLaE 1.16	12	13	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼
18⅝	13¾	CeMPw 1.26	9	11	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ⅜
25¾	19¼	CenSoW 1.08	12	74	21½	20½	21⅛	— ½
34⅝	24⅛	Cent Soya 1	10	56	34	33⅝	33⅝	— ¼
25	20⅝	CenTlUt .96	12	31	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	— ¼
16⅞	12⅝	CerroCp .80	4	239	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	
40¾	25	Crt-ted pf.90		3	27	27	27	
34¾	16½	Cessna .80	8	97	24⅞	20½	24⅝	+ ⅜
2⅝	1¼	Chadbrn Inc		9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23	14⅞	Chmplnt .92	7	255	19	18⅝	19	+ ¼
24	18	Chml pf1.20		39	21	20	21	+ ⅜
18¾	12¼	ChamSp .52	15	150	18¼	18	18¼	
30	13⅞	CharirCo .30	8	11	21	20¾	20¾	— ½
35⅝	27⅞	Chartr NY 2	7	25	29	28⅝	28⅞	+ ⅛
12	9¼	ChaseFd .72		54	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
60¼	49½	ChasManh 2	10	331	51⅛	50¼	51¼	— ⅛
22⅝	12½	Cert-teed .50	7	86	13¾	10¼	13¾	— ⅛
70	48⅝	ChesT 5.09e	11	18	55	54	54	— 1
23	15	Checker Mt	13	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
13⅝	6¾	Chelsea .30	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22	13¾	Chemetn .80	6	38	15¾	15¾	15¾	
54⅛	40	ChmNY 2.88	9	100	43⅝	43½	43¾	— ⅛
38	29⅝	ChesVa 1.60	10	3	37⅛	37	37	— ½
92	69⅝	Chsbgh 1.12	30	40	71⅝	71	71⅛	— ¼
54⅝	40	Chessie 3a	5	20	42⅝	42¼	42½	— 1
11¼	¼	ChEasIll .26	6	1	10	10	10	
10⅛	5⅛	ChiMilw Cp	3	47	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
46⅝	30	ChiPneuT 2	9	65	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅛
26¾	10⅝	ChRI ct UP		1	12	12	12	— ½
26½	10½	ChRI ct NW		1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅜
7	4½	ChkFull .20r	16	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6⅝	3⅝	Chris Craft	48	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
20⅞	11¼	Chromal .70	5	53	10⅞	10½	10⅞	+ ⅛
85	63	Chroma pf 5		1	68	68	68	— 1
44¼	22¾	Chrystr 1.40	4	258	24	23⅝	24	+ ½
18½	6¾	Chrysler wt		94	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
25	14½	CI Mtg 2.87e	8	x40	17¾	17¼	17¾	— ¼
22⅞	18⅛	CinBell 1.30	9	12	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝	
25½	20⅞	CinnGE 1.64	9	47	23½	23¼	20¼	— ⅜
69½	60¼	CinG pf4.75		z300	61	61	61	+ 1¼
58½	51	CinGE pf 4		z50	51½	51½	51½	
44¼	25⅞	CinMila 1.40	20	9	34½	34	34½	+ ¼
49¾	35	CIT Fin 2.20	10	99	44⅝	44	44⅝	
53¼	41¾	CitiesSv 2.20	10	144	45	44½	45	+ ⅜
39¾	29⅝	CitzSo 2.89e	12	36	35⅝	35	35½	+ ⅜
16	10⅛	CityInvst .60	4	229	12⅜	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
4⅝	1¼	City Inv wt		11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30½	23	CityIn pf B2		37	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅛
33½	21½	CityIn pf1.31		3	26	26	26	+ 1¼
7⅝	4¾	City Strs	7	6	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
55	40	ClarkE 1.52	11	281	43⅞	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
28⅞	16¼	Clark Oil .40	6	30	17¼	16½	16¾	+ ¼
11	5	CLC Am	5	15	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
37⅞	29¾	ClvElIll 2.32	10	45	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
105½	99½	ClElIl pf7.56		z10	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ 1¾
104	93	ClElIl pf7.40		z30	97½	97¼	97¼	+ 1¼
53	18	CloroxCo .52	15	298	18⅞	18	18⅝	+ ⅜
19⅝	7¾	CluetPea .50	6	138	8½	8	8	— ⅜
15¾	11⅛	CluettP pf 1		17	12¼	11⅝	12⅛	+ ¼
91⅞	25⅝	CMIInv Cp	15	38	33⅜	32½	33½	— ½
20⅝	10⅝	CNA Fin .58	4	322	11½	11⅛	11¼	— ¼
26¾	14¾	CNA pfA1.10		303	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
150	101	CocaCol 1.90	41	124	142⅞	141	141⅞	+ ⅞
25⅛	17	CocaBtlg .38	27	x94	23¾	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
26¾	12	ColdwBk .28	6	14	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
27½	9¾	Colecoln .06	14	38	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
35⅛	23⅝	Colg Pal .54	26	605	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜	— ⅛
32¼	31	Colg Pal wi		2	31	31	31	— 1¼
57	50	ColgP pf3.50		z110	52	51	51	+ ⅜
18⅝	10⅛	CollinAlk .56	8	18	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ¼
23⅛	8	Collins Fd	10	67	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
25⅞	15¼	Collins Rad		77	25¼	25¼	25¼	
68	39¾	ColPenn .20	40	72	63½	62	62	— 1⅞
22¼	14¼	ColonSt 1.04	7	24	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
22½	13½	Colt Ind .70	5	37	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅛
22¼	19⅛	Colt I pf1.60		2	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
52	30	CBS 1.46	9	454	30	29¼	29½	— ¾
35½	21	CBS pf 1		2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
33⅝	25⅝	ColGas 1.90	8	148	27½	26¼	26¼	— ¾
9⅝	4¼	Colum Pict		28	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
29	23⅞	ColSOh 1.92	8	38	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅛
33¼	24¾	ColwM 2.97e	8	4	28¼	27⅞	28	
81⅞	49⅝	CombE 1.51	19	240	77¼	75	75	— 2
72½	46	CmE pf1.70		1	68	68	68	— 2½
19⅞	10¼	ComlSol .60	17	49	18¼	17¾	18	— ¼
16¼	12	ComSo pf.90		1	14	14	14	— ½
36⅝	28½	ComwE 2.30	9	172	30	29⅝	29⅞	
12⅝	9⅝	ComE A wt		17	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12⅛	9½	ComEdB wt		4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
98	94¼	ComE pf7.24		1	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ½
27⅝	24⅝	ComwE pf 2		10	25⅝	25¾	25⅞	+ ⅛
26⅝	23¼	ComE pf1.90		9	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
24¼	19	CbmE pf1.42		10	20½	20¼	20½	+ ¼
11¼	6½	ComwO .18t	22	69	10⅝	9⅞	10	— ⅜
23⅝	18⅛	ComO pf1.72		6	22¼	22	22¼	+
5½	2⅛	Comput Sci		41	3⅛	2⅞	3	
64½	42¼	Comsat .68	18	562	50¼	49⅞	50	
17⅞	11⅝	ConAgr .50e	7	8	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
24¾	16	CneMill 1.08	6	7	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ¼
28½	18	ConnG 1.76a	12	64	21⅛	20½	21⅛	+ ⅜
31⅞	14¼	Conrac .60	7	21	15⅛	14½	14½	— ⅜
26	21⅛	KonEd 1.80	10	83	22½	22⅛	22⅛	— ¼
84½	73	ConEd pf 6		2	75¼	75	75¼	+ ½
68	60	ConEd pf 5		4	61¼	61	61	— ⅜
46⅞	27½	ConFds 1.30	14	69	31	30⅛	30⅞	— ⅛
114⅞	72	Con F pf4.50		1	81½	81½	81½	
23⅝	10½	ConFrgt .56	8	205	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
32	25⅛	ConNGs 2.03	7	51	26¼	25⅞	26	— ¼
30⅝	25	ConsuPow 2	9	58	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
67½	41	CnPw pf4.52		z50	65	65	65	— 1
65¾	15½	CnPw pf4.50		z400	57½	56½	57	+ 1
58	51	CnPw pf4.16		z30	53½	53½	53½	+ 1
17⅝	7¼	Cont Air Lin	15	128	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
30⅞	22½	Cnt Can 1.60	8	131	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	+ ⅜
7⅝	4¼	ContCopp	13	77	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅛
43⅝	34⅝	Cont Cp 2.40	7	61	39⅛	38⅝	39⅛	+ ½
47½	38½	Ct C pfA2.50		3	42	42	42	— ⅜
56	55½	ConIlCp 1.96	11	48	55¼	54½	54¾	— ⅜
26⅛	15	ConIlR 1.70e	10	45	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	+ ½
15⅝	3⅝	ContInv .16t	6	1	4½	4½	4½	
14	9	CnMtg 1.09e	10	61	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
44	26¾	ContOil 1.50	9	613	33½	32⅛	33⅜	+ ⅝
25⅝	18⅞	ContTel .92	11	120	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	
62	30⅝	Control Dat	8	271	36⅛	35⅛	35¾	— ⅜
89½	50	CnDt pf4.50		z80	52⅛	52	52	— 1
32	24¾	Conwood 2	8	7	25¾	25¼	25⅜	— ⅜
14⅝	7¼	CookUnit .52	5	14	8	7¾	7⅞	— ⅛
37½	21½	CooperIn .80	10	20	33	32½	33	
33¾	6½	Cooper Lab	25	113	7⅛	6¾	7	— ⅛
20⅝	14⅝	CoopT 1.09e	6	11	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
26½	16½	CopeInd .45	14	13	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ½
24½	12⅝	Copp Rnge	59	20	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
30½	21	CopwCp 1.60	5	21	23½	23¼	23¼	
15½	3½	Cordura Cp	3	145	3⅞	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
121⅝	89¼	CorngG 1.12	30	x287	113	109½	110⅛	— 4½
30⅝	23¾	Cousin 2.32e	11	66	26⅞	26⅛	26⅞	+ ⅜
9⅝	4⅝	Cowles Com	15	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
40¼	21¼	CoxBdct .35	14	11	26½	25¾	25⅞	— ¾
34	25½	CPC Int 1.77	9	152	28⅝	27¾	28	— ½
22⅛	14¼	Crane .80a	5	40	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
12½	7½	CreditF .42	8	10	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
32½	22⅝	CrockN 1.66	7	55	26¼	25¼	25¼	— 1
19⅝	12	CrompK .80	7	42	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
28⅝	17⅛	CrouHin .54	15	8	23⅛	23	23	
27⅛	20⅛	Crown Cork	14	97	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ¼
33⅝	23½	CrwZell 1.20	10	132	32	31	32	+
71⅛	64½	CrnZ pf4.20		z50	65⅝	65⅜	65⅝	— ⅛
17⅝	12¼	CTS Cp .40	6	25	16	15¼	16	
17¼	10	Culligan .36	11	5	13½	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
39⅞	29¼	ComEn .88a	14	69	46	45	46	+ 1
35⅝	16⅝	CurtissWrt	25	128	21⅞	20⅝	21	+ ¼
44	23⅝	CurtissWr A		6	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¾
50¾	24	CutlerH 1.40	8	16	32½	31⅞	32⅛	— ⅛
26¼	20⅝	CyclopsCp 1	4	x23	23¾	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
36⅝	27½	CyprusMn 1	10	16	35¼	35	35	— ½
		D						
62¾	26½	Damon Cp	28	86	40½	39	39	— 1⅞
12½	7¾	DanRiv .50	7	42	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
41⅞	26	DanaCp 1.36	7	75	30½	30	30⅜	+ ⅜
50⅝	23⅝	DartInd .30b	9	85	25¼	24½	25¼	+ ⅞
50⅞	29	DartInd pf 2		21	29¾	29¼	29¾	
19⅞	15⅛	Dayco 1.14	5	15	16⅞	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
72	58½	Dayc pf4.25		z20	62	62	62	+ 1⅝
18⅝	6¼	Daylin .24	4	47	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
9	11¼	DaytHud .54	7	99	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
25	19¾	DaytPL 1.66	10	36	21⅛	21	21	
18⅝	6½	DeanWit .40	6	25	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
56⅞	35⅝	Deere 1.40a	10	606	55⅞	54⅞	55⅜	— ¼
17¾	15	DimarP 1.16	8	62	16⅝	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
23⅞	15¾	Del Mnt 1.20	8	18	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
68⅝	42⅝	DeltaAir .60	14	362	47⅞	46¾	46¾	— ¾
10⅛	6⅛	Deltec Int	4	21	7⅝	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
24¼	9⅞	Deltona Crp	5	10	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
38⅝	19⅛	DennMfg .80	7	20	23½	23	23⅛	— ⅜
20¾	9	Dennys .06	16	57	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	— ⅜
27¾	16¼	Dentsply .68	15	33	21⅜	20½	21⅛	+ ¼
16¼	9¼	DeSotoIn .60	9	20	13⅝	12⅞	13⅜	+ ⅛
21¼	18⅛	DetEdis 1.45	9	40	19⅝	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
120	111	Det E pf9.32		z360	115	113½	114	— 2
104	93¼	Det E pf7.68		z110	96⅝	96¼	96¼	— ⅜
83	69¼	Det E pf5.50		2	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	— ⅜
22⅝	13¾	Dexter .28	14	14	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
24⅝	15⅝	DialFinl .54	12	13	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ⅞
36½	26⅛	DiamInt 2	9	88	33¾	33⅜	33½	— ½
23½	16⅞	DiamShm 1	8	48	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
33⅞	25½	Dia Sh pfC 2		2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	14½	Dia pf D1.20		7	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
12⅞	7⅝	Dictaphn .48	10	40	10¾	10⅝	10½	— ¼
53¼	41⅝	Diebold .40b	23	17	52½	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	DiGiorg .66	6	10	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
104⅞	73¼	Digital Eqpt	40	208	87½	85½	86⅝	— ⅞
10¾	6⅝	Dillingm .40	12	17	7	6¾	6¾	
39⅝	25¼	DillonCo 1b	13	2	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
123⅞	70⅛	DisneyW .12	47	346	77¼	76⅛	76¾	+ ¼
18⅞	10½	Disston .12	10	13	15½	15¼	15¼	— ½
49¼	37¼	DistSeag .70	20	12	41	41	41	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Diversfd In		20	2	1⅞	2	
29⅝	20⅞	DivMt 2.84e	7	78	23¼	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
30	20¼	DrPeppr .24	55	84	26¼	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅞
103½	68	DomeM 1a	19	29	88½	87¾	88	— 1
9⅝	7	DomF 1.01e		31	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
10½	6¼	DonLufJ .12	11	28	7¾	7½	7½	
25¼	17¾	Donnley .48	16	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
26⅛	11	Doric Cp .32	5	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16½	8	Dorr Oliver	10	50	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
12⅞	5	Dorsey .10	6	29	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
55	33¼	Dover 1.04	9	53	34¾	34½	34¾	— ¼
59	46½	DowChem	22	454	56¾	55⅛	56¾	+ ¾
8⅝	4⅝	DPF Inc		26	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	25	Dravo 1.50	9	22	30⅞	30½	30¾	+ ¾
50⅞	33⅝	Dressln 1.40	14	49	46¾	46½	46⅝	— ⅜
51¾	37	Dres pf 2.20		11	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛	+ ⅛
46½	32⅛	Drssr pfB 2		13	42½	42	42¼	— ½
24	18	DrexB 1.92e		9	20⅝	20	20⅝	+ ¼
16⅝	7½	DreyfusCp 1	6	13	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
23¼	18⅛	Duk Pw 1.40	10	44	19⅛	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
113¾	103	Duke pf8.70		z200	107	106	107	+ 1
109	100	Duke pf8.20		z160	102	101¼	101¼	— ¼
105¾	95½	Duke pf7.80		z10	98	98	98	
41½	32¾	DonBrad .84	27	37	39½	38¾	38⅞	— ¾
14½	4⅝	Duplan Cp	27	7	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
189	153¼	duPont 5.45e	16	263	165⅝	163	164½	— 2½
70¾	64	duPnt pf4.50		4	66½	66	66½	+ ½
55½	50	duPnt pf3.50		4	52	51¾	52	— ½
24¼	21¼	DuqLt 1.72	9	28	22⅛	21⅞	22	
29	25	DuqLt 4pf 2		z250	27	26	27	+ 1
27	13¾	Dymoln .20	9	14	17⅛	16⅝	16¾	— ½
		E						
29	23¼	EaglePic .97	8	18	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞	
17⅝	10⅝	Easco .36r	5	6	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
22½	7¾	East Air Ln		199	8	7⅞	8	
30	14⅞	EastGs .69t	12	195	18½	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
22¾	17	EastUtl 1.50	11	16	18	17⅞	17⅞	
151¾	125	EasKo 1.38a	34	630	133	131¼	131¾	— 1¾
41½	29¾	Eaton 1.80	7	61	34⅝	33⅞	34¼	— ⅜
40½	29	Eaton pf1.19		5	35	35	35	+ 1
42	21⅛	Echlin .34	28	28	35⅞	35½	35⅞	— ⅛
42½	26¾	EckrdJk .20	38	36	35	34½	35	— ⅛
41⅞	18¾	EckdNC .24	18	3	20¾	20½	20¾	
18⅞	9⅛	EG&G .10	22	84	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+ ¼
9⅝	3¼	Elect Assoc	12	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ¼
56½	28⅞	EDS .25e	27	22	36	34¾	34⅞	— 1⅛
5⅝	2⅞	El Mem Mg	7	20	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
9¼	7⅛	EMM pf.50K		16	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
13½	6¼	Elgin Natl	65	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	
21½	4½	Elixir Ind	5	19	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
21	13½	ElPasoNG 1	7	150	14⅛	13⅞	14¼	— ⅛
35⅛	26	EltraCp 1.50	7	23	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
47⅝	43⅝	EmerEl .65	31	88	45⅝	44¾	45½	+ ¼
66½	54	EmE pfB.90		1	62¼	62¼	62¼	— 1¼
68⅝	54½	Emery A .74	53	60	68⅛	67⅜	68⅛	+ ¼
17⅛	6½	Emeryln .31	9	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
35	18	Emhart 1.20	6	53	19	18⅜	19	— ¼
5	3⅝	EMILtd .14e	12	15	3⅝	3½	3½	
		EMI fn.14e		1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
17⅝	15¼	EmpDE 1.28	10	22	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+ ⅜
14	6¼	EmpFin .57t	4	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
18	8½	Empire Gas	5	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
27¾	15	EnglndM .43	12	x162	20¾	19¾	20	— ⅛
8⅝	4⅝	Ennis Busn	8	8	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
53	27¼	Envirotech	28	49	46	44⅛	44⅛	— 2¼
21	14	Equimrk .80	7	5	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
36⅝	29⅝	EquitGs 2.40	7	13	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	— ⅛
31¼	21⅞	EqutLf 2.36e	11	14	26	25⅝	25⅞	— ¼
33½	22⅝	ESBInc 1.40	9	33	27	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
39⅞	20½	Esmark .75	7	115	26⅞	25¾	26	— 1
10⅝	5½	Esquire .32	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	13½	EssexInt .64	7	1542	17¾	16½	17	+ ½
55½	39⅝	Essex pf2.84		1	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	— ⅜
8¾	4⅝	Esterline .30	11	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
32½	25¼	EthylCp	6	24	29¾	29⅝	29¾	— ¼
48	38¾	Ethyl pf2.40		7	41⅝	41	41⅝	— ⅛
24⅝	11⅛	EvansP .40b	9	66	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
22	15	ExCellO .90	9	299	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅜
17	6⅝	Extndcare	7	56	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
103¼	86½	Exxon 3.95e	10	481	87⅝	86⅞	86⅞	— ⅝
		F						
15⅛	7	Fabrge .40	5	79	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
64⅞	32	FalCam .15e	19	673	60¼	55½	58⅞	+ 1⅞
13⅝	5¾	FairInd .30e	70	22	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
15¾	7½	Fairmnt .50	7	12	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
5¾	3	Falstaf Brw		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅝	10	Fanstel .20e	7	10	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅜
15	6⅝	FarWtF .44t	6	15	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Farah Mfg		9	6⅝	6½	6½	
35¾	12	Fedders .50	41	125	13⅞	12¾	13	— ⅜
39	25½	Federal 1.30	6	5	32⅝	32¼	32½	+ ⅜
30⅞	21	FedMog 1.80	8	14	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
20¾	13½	FedNMt .50	7	1508	20¼	19¾	20	— ¼
26¼	16½	FedPapBd 1	7	3	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
19⅛	14⅛	FPap pf1.20		3	16½	16	16	— ¾
24½	24	FPap pf1.15		z200	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
11½	6¼	FdSign S .10	7	1	8	8	8	— ⅛
57	35½	FedDSt 1.08	15	158	41¾	41	41⅝	+ ⅛
8½	6⅝	Federat Dv	11	1	7½	7½	7½	— ¼
47⅝	32¼	FerroCp .90	10	11	39⅞	39¾	39⅞	+ ⅜
18⅛	13½	Fibrebrd .80	5	42	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ¼
6¼	4½	Fidelity Fin	5	17	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
38	25¾	FidMt 3.56e	8	49	29½	28¾	29¼	+ ½
47⅝	36⅛	FldUB 2.20b	7	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	
27½	15½	FieldtM 1.40	8	2	16⅜	16	16¼	
23⅛	11⅝	FlltrolCp .60	10	7	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
27¾	11⅛	FinlFed .93t	4	23	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
27¾	17⅛	Firstone .86	7	118	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	13⅝	FstChr 1.50t	8	160	17⅝	16⅝	16⅞	— ¾
68⅝	49¾	FstChIC 1.62	16	22	68¼	67⅝	68	
50	40¼	FstIntBk .80	20	299	50	49	49⅝	— ⅝
27⅞	15⅛	Fst Mt 2.04e	7	41	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
46⅝	32½	FstNBo 1.82	10	24	41⅛	41⅛	41¼	
49⅛	34⅝	FstNCity .72	23	935	45¼	44¾	45	— ⅛
36	27	FstNStBn 2	7	10	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
22¼	15¾	FstNatStr		4	17⅝	17⅝	17¾	
52¼	34	FstPa 1.20a	11	71	36⅝	36	36	— ¾
27¼	16¼	FPaMt 2.10e	9	18	19⅝	19¼	19⅞	+ ¼
12⅞	10¾	FstU RE .96	14	6	11	10⅞	11	
14⅝	10⅝	FstVaBk .41	11	24	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅜
40½	33⅝	FstWBk 1.72	8	1	35½	35½	35½	
68⅞	39¾	FischbM .96	19	65	54	53½	53½	— ½
18½	9¼	FishFd .20b	7	39	10¼	10	10	
11¾	6⅝	Fishr Sci .16	10	4	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
26¾	7½	FleetEnt .12	9	58	10½	9¾	10½	— ⅛
12⅛	9½	Fleming .60	7	3	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
32⅛	13⅛	Flexvan .74t	11	95	19¾	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

From its origin in 1969 as a one-bank holding company through 1972 the average assets of the Continental Illinois Corporation rose 54 per cent, net income 71 per cent, and cash dividends per share 31 per cent. These years were highlighted by strong diversification into financially-related fields such as real estate financing and leasing, as well as by the expansion of international operations and other banking services. Providing an expanding group of efficiently managed financial services is the key to our future profitability.

(From comments made at the annual stockholders meeting)



ROGER E. ANDERSON
Chairman

JOHN H. PERKINS
President

Effective September 10, 1973 the Common Stock of

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION

has been admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange, Inc.

Ticker Symbol

CIL

ALSO LISTED ON THE MIDWEST AND PACIFIC COAST EXCHANGES

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION

231 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois 60693

Continental Illinois Corporation is the parent company of the following subsidiaries and affiliates in the United States and world-wide.

CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries
Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago
Continental Illinois Leasing Corporation
Republic Realty Mortgage Corporation
Continental Illinois Realty Advisors, Inc.
Continental Illinois Properties Advisors, Inc.
Continental Illinois Limited, London
Continental Illinois (H.K.) Limited, Hong Kong
Continental EuroAsia Limited, London, Tokyo

Affiliates
Continental Illinois Venture Corporation
Builders Financial Co. Limited, Toronto
The Sovereign Mortgage Insurance Company, Toronto

CONTINENTAL BANK WORLD-WIDE

Branches
Bahamas: Nassau
Europe: Amsterdam, Athens, Frankfurt, London, Munich, Paris, Piraeus, Rotterdam
Japan: Tokyo, Osaka
Taiwan: Taipei
(In addition to the branches listed above, other branches will soon be opened in Milan and in Singapore. Also, a representative office will open in Nairobi this autumn.)

Representative Offices
Australia: Sydney
Europe: Geneva, Madrid, Milan
Far East: Jakarta, Manila
Latin America: Buenos Aires, Caracas, Mexico City, Sao Paulo
Middle East: Beirut

Subsidiaries
United States
Continental International Finance Corporation, Chicago
Continental Bank International, New York
Continental Bank International (Pacific), Los Angeles
(Continental Bank International (Texas) will open in Houston later this year.)
Europe
Continental Bank S.A./N.V. Brussels, Antwerp, Liège
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هكذا من الأصل

EEC Agrees on Policy On Trade-Money Link

TOKYO, Wednesday, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Common Market ministers ended a long negotiating session early Wednesday morning by agreeing on "a basic approach" to the question of trade-monetary linkage in forthcoming international conferences on both topics, Sir Christopher Soames, the EEC trade commissioner, announced.

He said the compromise involved the combination of language proposed by the United States in July and a weakened version of additional wording requested by France.

The EEC's new approach is that trade liberalization "would help establish" a sound monetary order, Sir Christopher said, describing this as an implicit, rather than an explicit, link between trade and money.

Previously, France had pressed for language aimed at suggesting that the United States was required to support the value of the dollar during the period leading up to the adoption of a new monetary system if trade negotiations were to be pressed forward at the same time. France has apparently now dropped this stringent line.

A British spokesman said that as far as the EEC is concerned, the trade-monetary link is a settled issue. He did not foresee any additional problems with the French unless the United States, Japan or some other major nation or group of nations rejects the new EEC approach.

Sir Christopher, who was in close contact with U.S. delegates Tuesday as developments unfolded, expressed optimism that the group led by U.S. Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz would find the new EEC approach acceptable.

The Japanese, who are very eager for everything to go smoothly at the ministerial meeting of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) opening at 9:30 a.m. today, are not likely to balk at the new European approach to the trade-money link.

Most other nations have demonstrated little interest in the entire controversy.

Sir Christopher said that in accepting the new EEC basic approach, the French seem to have backed down from their initial position. This came, he said, when Peter Walker, Britain's Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, took the lead with "a fairly robust line" pressing for a decision on the matter under consideration.

European sources said that it appears likely that formal wording on the trade-monetary link for insertion into the draft "Tokyo Declaration" will not be completed until Thursday.

The EEC ministers want first to discuss their new basic approach with other participants in the GATT talks before putting together unalterable language, they said.

The ministerial session is expected to adopt the draft declaration Friday as the political basis for a new round of international trade negotiations that are expected to last until the end of 1975. Tariffs, non-tariff barriers, agricultural trade, import safeguards and preferential treatment for developing countries will be among the topics to be covered by these deliberations.

Net Doubles At 2 British Companies

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—Two large British concerns, Plessey Co. and Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., announced today that profits roughly doubled in the latest reporting periods. In another report, Reckitt & Colman Ltd. said its earnings increased 10 percent.

Plessey, a producer of telecommunications and electronics equipment, said its net profit in the year ended June 30 was £23.4 million, up from £12.4 million a year earlier.

The latest result included an extraordinary profit of £4.4 million caused by currency exchange rate changes and the sale of the company's interest in an affiliate.

The earnings represented per-share pre-extraordinary profit of 10.2 pence versus 6.6 pence, while post-extraordinary profit per share was 12.5 pence compared with 6.7 pence.

Turnover at Plessey rose to £325.1 million from £283.5 million. The company recommended a final dividend of 1.925 pence a share, payable Nov. 14 to shareholders of record Oct. 5.

Plessey said its profit increase "reflects a substantial improvement in overseas operations, which contributed £8.5 million, compared with £1.7 million in the previous year."

Babcock & Wilcox reported that its net profit in the 28 weeks ended July 7 rose to £2.1 million from £1 million in the 28 weeks ended July 15, 1972.

Turnover at the engineering company totaled £88.7 million, compared with £62.3 million. The board set an interim dividend of 0.7875 penny.

Babcock & Wilcox said it does not expect results for the second half to significantly exceed those of the first.

Meanwhile, Reckitt & Colman said net profit in the half-year ended June 30 was £5.5 million, or 9.1 pence a share, up from £5 million, or 8.3 pence a share, a year earlier.

The food and household products concern said sales rose to £122.5 million from the year-earlier £99.8 million.

Reckitt & Colman declared an unchanged interim 3.15-pence dividend.

Bankers Name Head

LONDON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—Lord O'Brien of Lothbury, former governor of the Bank of England, will become president of the British Bankers Association (BBA) on Dec. 1, the BBA said today. He will take over from E.O. Faulkner, who is continuing with the BBA as its senior vice-president. Mr. Faulkner is chairman of Lloyds Bank Ltd.

Cost of Living Off in Germany

WIESBADEN, West Germany, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living declined in Germany from mid-July to mid-August, the federal statistics office reported today. The index fell 0.1 percent from mid-July to 148.1 (based on 1962 equals 100) although it was up 7.2 percent from a year earlier.

The office noted that in July, the index was unchanged from June, but up 7.2 percent from the year-earlier month. At mid-August, the index of German retail prices was 131.9 (based on 1962 equals 100), down 0.2 percent from the previous month, but up 6.7 percent from a year earlier.

Loans of Developing States In Euromarts 'Remarkable'

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The more credit-worthy developing countries may have raised as much as $3 billion in loans on the Eurocurrency markets last year, the International Finance Corp. reported yesterday.

In its annual report, the IFC, a subsidiary of the World Bank, which invests in non-government projects such as industry and tourism in the less developed countries, called the growth in these borrowings "remarkable" but said they posed "potential problems."

The Eurocurrency market is a term applied to borrowing and lending of currencies that are deposited in banks and other institutions outside the country of origin of the currency. While Eurodollars make up the largest amount, there are also Euromarks, Eurofrancs and the like.

The IFC report said:

"New injections of funds in the market by Japanese institutions and petroleum-producing countries have added to the available liquidity, while the withdrawal of many well-established European borrowers from the market, following the reinforcement of controls on incoming capital in certain European countries, has intensified competition among lenders and permitted certain developing countries to mobilize substantial additional resources."

The report said the Eurocurrency market was "delicately poised, extremely sensitive to speculative movements, and to changes in the economic and financial policies of the capital exporting countries."

It noted that "there are no established lending standards in the market and no overall regulatory surveillance of Eurocurrency operations to prevent unsound practices." The lending institutions in the market, the report said, are "vulnerable to sudden shifts in monetary conditions."

A problem for the borrowing country is the "floating rate" character of Eurocurrency loans, the report said. The loans normally have an interest rate that is adjusted periodically as Eurodollar rates move up and down.

Another problem, according to the report, is that "although the maturities of Eurocurrency loans have been lengthening, they are still predominantly in the five-to-eight-year range, which must be considered relatively short for financing fixed investment."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

United Aircraft, Signal Drop Merger

United Aircraft Corp. and Signal Cos. terminated their agreement in principle to merge. Officials said unexpected complications arose during the preparation of the formal merger agreement which the two companies had been developing since the proposed merger was announced on July 9. The complications principally involved valuation of Signal's major oil discovery in the British North Sea which was confirmed on Aug. 23, after the proposed merger was announced. Forrest Shumway, president and chief executive officer of Signal, says the value of the North Sea find becomes increasingly important in light of the growing trend in the Middle East of nationalizing oil and gas reserves.

Singer Signs Pact With Soviets

Singer Co. has signed a wide-ranging agreement for scientific and technical cooperation in Moscow that could lead to the manufacture of Singer products in the Soviet Union. The accord provides initially for cooperation with the State Committee for Science and Technology in the fields of data collection and data communications, education and training devices, aerospace and marine products, electronic instrumentation, advanced sewing technology, textile machinery, climate control equipment and industrial control equipment. The agreement covers the exchange of information specialists, production samples and joint research, development and testing, Singer says.

Kawasaki Sees Profits Increasing

Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan is considering increasing its dividend for the September half to 3 yen a share from 2.5 yen paid a year earlier. The shipbuilder and machinery maker paid a 2.5-yen dividend for the March term. Kawasaki expects net profit for the September term to total 4.5 billion yen (about $17 million) up from 2.79 billion yen in the half and 3.95 billion yen a year earlier. Sales for the September term are expected to rise to 220 billion yen from 181 billion yen in the March term and 162.86 billion a year earlier, officials report.

Schering Says Profit Is Up

Schering, the West German chemical and pharmaceutical firm, says profits in the first half rose from a year earlier and that a satisfactory result is expected for all 1973. Actual figures were not reported in the company's shareholders letter on the first-half results. Consolidated sales of the Schering group rose to 760 million deutsche marks in the first half from 678 million DM a year earlier, a 12.1 percent increase. Parent company sales climbed 13 percent to 464 million DM. "We expect that our expanded business will again produce satisfactory profit despite cost increases and the exchange rate changes," Schering says.

U.S. to Inspect Japan Auto Plants

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) says a team of U.S. government officials will inspect the plants of six Japanese auto manufacturers between Sept. 18 and Sept. 27 to check on compliance with the U.S. auto emission control regulations. Similar EPA teams have visited auto manufacturing plants in Western Europe. "This is the first such inspection of Japanese auto manufacturing and certification facilities," EPA says. The manufacturers to be checked are Nissan, Toyota, Honda, Isuzu, Mitsubishi and Toyo Kogyo. The Japanese government and the auto industry have offered their "cooperation" in the EPA inspection trip.

Choice Is Either 'Dirty Tricks' or 'Pink Slip'

Rivalry Spurs Sabotage in Copier Industry

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—Politicians do not have a monopoly on "dirty tricks," as a trial in superior court here involving charges of corporate sabotage has shown.

According to allegations, branch sales managers of SCM Corp., worried by inroads being made into its office copier business by such competitors as Xerox and Sperry Rand, decided at a meeting in California that one solution was sabotage.

They discussed tampering with competitive machines in hopes of creating service problems. On a Sperry Rand copier, for example, they were told, "We could turn the roll of paper around . . . which would cause it to jam," one participant recalls.

Xerox machines required another tactic. If a salesman could "drop something in the toner tray, you could pretty well score the drum on it," the participant says.

That was the testimony of Robert Wethington, a former SCM branch manager, at the trial. He said he attended such meetings while working for SCM in the 1960s.

SCM flatly denies that sabotage was ever discussed, much less advocated, at company meetings. But two court decisions have gone against the company and certain of its salesmen accused of sabotage.

Despite the denials, it is clear from talks with salesmen for SCM and other manufacturers and with dealers, that dirty tricks have been a real problem in the $2.2-billion-a-year industry, even though—as some assert—they may now be on the decline.

Anyone with some derring-do and expertise, salesmen say, runs little risk of discovery in sabotaging a competitor. A former SCM employee tells how he would "get permission to go back to the purchasing department of a large company that uses a competitor's machines," and on the way simply stop at a few machines, "pop off their backs, and mess them up."

No one bothers you "If you act like you're supposed to be working on the machine," he says.

A former SCM employee says that corporate officers were never at any of the sabotage meetings he attended. But he says he is certain that at least a few high officials knew what was happening, "They just chose to turn and look the other way."

If some copier salesmen may be tempted to sabotage it is because their business is fiercely competitive. Though Xerox, with some 60 percent of domestic sales, dominates the market, dozens of other firms, large and small, are all fighting for a share. "In this business the end justifies the means," the former SCM salesman says. "Either you get your sales quota or you get your pink slip."

Britain Limits Banks to 9.5% Deposit Rates

By James Furlong

LONDON, Sept. 12 (AP-DJ).—Britain took steps today to curb the rise in mortgage lending rates by limiting the interest that commercial banks may pay on time deposits.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Anthony Barber said the Bank of England was requesting banks not to pay more than the current 9.5 percent on time deposits of less than £10,000.

The purpose of the request, which in effect is an order, is to put a brake on the competition for funds between the building societies, major suppliers of mortgage funds, and the commercial banks.

The Building Societies Association met with Mr. Barber today to press its complaint that high bank interest rates on deposits were attracting funds away from the societies, which pay tax-free interest currently equal to 9.64 percent gross.

Until recently, the building societies' rate had comfortably exceeded the banks' interest payout.

Mr. Barber said he was certain the Building Societies Association would take heed of the government's actions when meeting Friday to decide whether to recommend an increase in their deposit rate. Any rise would force an increase in the mortgage lending rate from the current 10 percent.

Besides directing banks to limit their time-deposit rates, the Bank of England took two other important and related steps. In a letter to the banks, Bank of England Governor Gordon Richardson:

● Ordered banks to limit "less essential" lending, which he defined as credit for individuals, other than for housebuilding, and credit for property development and financial transactions. The banks already had been asked to be sparing in their lending in the latter two areas.

● Told banks to actively combat the growing tendency of large companies to borrow from banks at the "blue chip" rate of 12 percent and re-lend at a profit in the money market, where higher rates prevail.

Both directives are aimed at conserving banks' resources so that the assets can be used for financing exports and capital investment.

The government evidently hopes it has solved the problem of how to prevent a high-interest rate policy from alienating British home owners, who form the backbone of support for the Conservative party.

This is the first time that the Bank of England has directly manipulated bank interest rates since it introduced rules in the autumn of 1971 designed to promote freer competition among banks. However, the Bank of England had envisaged from the outset that a limitation on bank deposit rates might become necessary at some time in the future.

The bank therefore wrote a clause into its document on competition and credit control permitting such a ceiling. It was this clause that was acted upon today.

Australia Seeks Share in Future Nissan Factory

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Australian government would like to acquire part interest in an auto manufacturing company to be established in Australia by Nissan Motor Co., the Japanese automaker said today.

It said this proposal was delivered to the company during a visit to Nissan today by Australia's Trade Minister, James Cairns.

Mr. Cairns also met with executives of Toyota Motor Co. and was expected to have made the same proposal to Japan's other major automaker as well, but confirmation was not immediately available.

Nissan officials indicated that in both cases, joint ventures would be established that would include Australian private-sector interests as well as the Australian government and the Japanese automakers. They said Mr. Cairns indicated his country is interested in having both Nissan and Toyota manufacture autos in Australia.

Nissan officials said the company's president, Katsuji Kawamata, and managing director Masataka Okuma, who met with Mr. Cairns, responded positively to his suggestion.

Late last month, Australian Prime Minister Gough Whitlam announced that Toyota and Nissan would be allowed to build autos in Australia. The autos would have a high Australian content, and the government would provide for substantial Australian equity in the industry, the prime minister said.

At that time, however, he did not indicated that the government was itself interested in investing in joint ventures with Toyota and Nissan.

U.S. Raises Its Estimates Of 1973 Crops

Corn Harvest Seen 4 Percent Larger

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (IHT).—The Agriculture Department predicted today larger, record crops of grains and oil seeds this year, reversing a less promising forecast of a month ago and strengthening the administration's declared policy that there will be no need for export controls this year.

The department's crop reporting board raised predicted output of corn by 107 million bushels, soybeans by nearly 59 million bushels, wheat by nearly 11 million bushels and grain sorghum by just over 29 million bushels compared with its month ago forecast.

The nation's corn crop, a key to consumer food supplies in 1974, will be a record 5.768 billion bushels this year, up 4 percent from last year and 2 percent more than forecast in August, the Agriculture Department estimated.

Wheat production this year will be a record 1.737 billion bushels, up 12 percent from last year, the board said. That was up 1 percent from indications in August.

Exporters, meanwhile, say they have shipped or booked for delivery more than 1.3 billion bushels of wheat to foreign buyers through mid-1974, about the time next year's harvest is ready.

Thus, with wheat exports taking more than three-fourths of this year's crop, prices for the bread grain are likely to remain relatively high through at least the first half of 1974.

Similar demands are being put on corn, other feed grains and soybeans. Exporters say, for example, that they have booked more than 1.2 billion bushels of this year's corn crop for delivery in 1973-74.

Coupled with domestic needs of about 4.6 billion bushels, the listed exports point to a total requirement of around 5.8 billion bushels during the corn marketing year which begins Oct. 1.

Sharp Decline in IBM Leads Wall St. Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—A sharp drop in the stock of IBM, profit-taking, and the lingering concern about tight credit conditions and high interest rates stretched the market's losing streak to three sessions on the New York Stock Exchange today.

"When IBM falls to a new low for the year, and when several other big-name companies get raked pretty good, you'd have to expect this to spill over to the rest of the market," one analyst commented. IBM closed at 286, off 7 1/4.

Other analysts said that for the most part the market appeared to be extending the recent pattern of consolidation after two weeks of fairly sharp gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.57 to 885.76. It was off more than 7 early in the session and rallied to a loss of 3 before falling again.

Volume totaled 12.09 million shares compared with 11.62 million yesterday.

Analysts related early selling partly to a sharp rise in short-term Treasury bill yields. Some specialists attributed the rise in yields to apparent new Federal Reserve moves to tighten money policy. Brokers said the higher yields attracted money away from stocks and raised new fears of a credit squeeze.

Anaconda, which has large Chilean copper interests, picked up 7/8 to 22 7/8 following reports that Chilean President Salvador Allende had been ousted by the country's armed forces.

Zapata, also on the upheat, spurted 3 to 24 3/8 after a delayed opening. Late yesterday, Zapata said its directors authorized a tender offer for 1.5 million shares of the company's common stock at $25 a share.

Upjohn picked up 3 1/8 to 79 7/8. The company said it plans a second expansion of its Puerto Rico plant which will result in a delay in realizing initial tax benefits from the operation.

Polaroid rose 4 7/8 to 108 1/8, reversing a recent weak trend.

Prices declined in light trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index fell 0.92 to 100.40, while declines led advances, 477 to 269. Turnover amounted to 0.88 million shares, down from 1.92 million yesterday.

McCulloch Oil, which headed the most active list, dipped 1/8 to 5.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.14 to 100.97.

SEC Approves 10-15% Rise in Brokers' Rates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP-DJ).—The Securities and Exchange Commission cleared the New York Stock Exchange's proposal for a 10-15 percent increase in commission rates but conditioned its approval upon termination of fixed brokerage rates.

The agency said it would allow the increase to go into effect immediately and last through April 1, 1974.

The commission said exchange members could raise their rates by 10 percent on orders between $100 and $5,000 and by 15 percent on orders between $5,000 and $300,000.

The commission also said it would terminate fixed commission rates after April 30, 1975, if the exchange has not made a move to do so.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar here.

Sept. 11, 1973

	Today	Prev.	Ch.*
Ster. ($ per £)	2.4038	2.4335	—7.58
Belg. fr. (A)	37.71	37.62	
Belg. fr. (B)	37.29	37.55	+20.15
Deutsche mark	2.434	2.437	+31.96
Dana krone	5.735	5.70	+21.59
Escudo	23.23	23.26	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.3575	4.325	
Fr. fr. (B)	4.2863	4.2775	+19.14
Guilder	2.6615	2.6495	+21.90
Israeli pound	4.30	4.30	
Lira (A)	598.5	593.5	
Lira (B)	565.13	563.18	+2.81
Peseta	56.758	56.75	
Schilling	17.96	17.63	+29.08
Sw. krona	4.2175	4.205	+14.03
Swiss franc	3.03	3.0025	+28.91
Yen	265.43	265.4	+16.02

* Percentage change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.
A: Free. B: Commercial.

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Blister Copper
Borax
Boric acid
Chrome ore/conc.
Colemanite ore/conc.
Cuprouspyrite ore
Diatomite
Diasporite
L.C. Ferrochrome
Mercury
Magnesite
Perlite
Sulphuric acid
Zinc concentrate

FUTURE PRODUCTS

Aluminium (1974)
Expanded Perlite (1976)
H.C. Ferrochrome (1976)
Penta Bora (1976)
(Crude and refined)
Anhydrous Borax (1976)
(Crude and refined)
Scheelite conc. (1975)
Sodium Perborate (1974)

EXTRACT OF ACTIVITIES IN 1972

		1971	1972
Total Sales	(U.S. $)	46,959,404	58,891,443
Exports	(U.S. $)	16,750,485	15,474,219

The production was made as planned and sales did not suffer any setbacks form the monetary unrest of 1972. The construction and erection of the new plants have been continued and Alumina section of the Seydisehir Complex is taken into operation.

Tincal concentrator, Colemanite concentrator and Aluminium plant will be taken into operation within this year.

BANKING

In 1972, Etibank carried out all kinds of commercial banking activities throughout the world and made considerable progress within the year and the credits have increased by 57% in comparison to last year's figures.

1972 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities	T.L.	Assets	T.L.
Capital	2,000,000,000.00	Unpaid Capital	693,266,137.15
Reserves	467,410,485.16	Cash	201,292,059.74
Our Obligations	2,581,379,134.89	Legal Covers Funds	277,450,118.58
Deposits and Current Accounts	1,827,027,801.27	Banks	171,210,329.09
Payment Orders	12,127,995.49	Stocks and Shares Portfolio	100,903,410.00
Sundry Creditors	412,598,544.46	Bonds Portfolio	124,411,133.96
Sundry Liabilities	906,674,805.77	Advances	425,985,169.31
Exercise Year Profit	201,539,311.43	Debtors Current Accounts	932,653,993.43
		Our Participations	316,255,000.00
		Fixed Assets	3,528,450,730.23
		Sundry Debtors	591,744,251.40
		Sundry Assets	1,055,758,701.27
		Initial Establishment Costs	5,517,141.51
		Special Costs Equivalent	5,854,132.14
TOTAL	8,430,752,307.81	TOTAL	8,430,752,307.81

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 8)

1973 High	1973 Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
25¾	15⅝	Flintkte 1.08	6	58	18¼	17½	17⅝	— ⅜
73½	56	Fnt pfA 4.50		z100	57½	57½	57½	
30¼	22	FlaE Cbast	7	4	24¼	24¼	24⅛	— ⅛
22¼	12⅝	FlaGas .65	6	40	14⅛	14	14	— ½
51⅝	35⅛	FlaPow 1.80	10	52	37	36¼	36¾	— ⅜
40⅝	35½	FlaPwL 1.16	12	63	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅜
29¼	18	FlaStl 1.30	5	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅜
48½	27¼	Fluor 1.66t	65	286	46⅞	46¼	46⅜	— ½
77⅞	54	Fluor pfB 3		7	74⅝	74½	74⅝	— ⅜
41¼	18¾	FlyTigr .20r	11	336	28½	27½	28½	
33⅞	14⅝	FMC .85	7	268	17¼	17	17⅛	
39¼	31	FMC pf2.25		8	31¼	31¼	31¼	— ⅞
9⅞	6½	FdFair .20b		19	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
13⅞	8⅛	FooteCB .80	11	10	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ¼
9	4¼	Foote Min		5	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
22½	11½	FooteMin pf		14	22½	22½	22½	
82⅞	52¼	FordM 3.20a	5	302	55½	54¼	55¼	+ ½
20⅝	12⅝	ForMcK .88	6	32	13¼	12⅞	13	
35½	22½	FMK pf1.80		8	23½	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
77⅞	16	FtDear .93e		41	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	20	FtHowd .35a	23	33	25⅛	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
46½	21	FostWhl .90	17	104	44⅞	43	43½	— 1¾
38⅝	22⅞	Foxboro .60	30	274	40¾	39	40¾	+ 2⅜
23⅜	9⅝	FrnklnM .20	17	177	17	16	16¼	— ½
39¼	20¼	FreeplM .80	22	83	28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅜
34⅞	23⅜	Fruehf 1.70	7	117	25¼	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
30⅜	9½	Fuqua .37t	6	1165	13¼	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
		G						
85	55	Gablelnd 1t	6	46	17	16½	16¼	— 1¾
6⅞	2⅞	GAC Corp		122	3⅛	3	3	
22¼	10	GAF Cp .44	6	110	12½	11¼	12⅛	
25	17⅛	GAF pf 1.20		15	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
36⅞	22¾	Gam Sk 1.20	6	10	29	28¼	28⅞	— ⅛
36¾	24⅛	GamS pf1.75		2	29⅛	29	29	— ¼
37	24	GamS pf1.40		1	28¼	28½	28¼	— ⅛
45	29½	Gannett .36	26	x81	33⅞	32½	32⅞	— 1⅜
27½	16¼	GardDen .70	15	130	23⅛	22¾	22⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	15½	Garlock .84	7	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
17⅞	13⅞	Gas Svc 1.12	8	7	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
9⅞	4½	Gateway In	5	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
12	6	GCA Corp	10	45	8⅞	7⅞	8½	+ ¼
17	10½	Gemini Cap		8	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
14½	13½	GeminiInc 1		7	13½	13⅛	13⅜	— ¼
17¼	12⅛	Gen Am Inv		2	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
51½	27½	GnA Oil .60b	16	56	35½	33½	34¼	— 1
49¼	38⅛	GATran 1.80	13	313	48¼	47¾	48¼	+ ½
15⅛	12⅞	GnBncs .75e	6	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
16¼	7⅞	GnCable .50	7	123	8¼	8⅛	8¼	— ⅛
20¼	14	GenCig 1.20	7	13	14⅞	14⅛	14⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	6⅞	Gen Develpt	6	70	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
27⅛	15⅞	Gen Dynam	7	13	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
75⅞	55	GenEl 1.40	18	789	57¼	56⅜	57	— ⅞
30½	22⅞	GnFood 1.40	11	182	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅜
20⅞	14	GnGrth .86e	23	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
18½	8⅝	Gen Host	6	54	10½	10¼	10½	+ ⅛
29½	13¼	GenInst .38t	16	102	20⅜	19¾	20½	+ ¼
42⅞	35	GnInstr pf3		3	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
46	16¼	GnMedic .12	17	5	20⅛	20½	20⅝	+ ⅛
67⅞	46½	GenMill 1.08	20	89	58¼	56¾	57⅞	— 1⅜
113	85	GMill pf1.75		3	98½	98½	98½	— ⅛
84⅞	60⅜	GnMot 4.55e	7	519	65	63⅞	64⅞	+ ⅜
78½	70¼	GnMot Spf 5		4	72¾	72⅛	72⅜	— ⅛
88½	52¼	GMt pf 3.75		2	54	54	54	+ ½
4¼	2¼	Gen Steel		29	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
22¼	18½	GPubUt 1.60	8	137	20	19¾	20	
21½	10⅜	GenPort .80	6	657	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
7⅞	4⅞	Gen Refract	7	22	6¼	6	6	— ⅜
31⅞	26⅜	G TelE 1.72	10	361	28⅜	28	28⅛	— ⅞
42¼	34¼	GTIEl pf2.50		1	37	37	37	+ ½
19¼	16½	GTFI pf1.30		z10	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	17⅜	GenTire 1.10	5	87	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
15½	5⅛	Genesc .24p		743	9⅞	8⅞	9½	+ 1
18¼	15¾	Genstar .70	7	33	16	15⅜	16	+ ¼
48½	31	GenuPt .47e	36	61	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ⅞
38⅜	30	GaPac .80b	13	106	36¾	36½	36¾	+ ⅛
104½	95	GaPw pf7.80		z4000	98¾	98¾	98¾	+ 3¾
27⅞	17	Gerber 1.35	10	19	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
134½	92½	GettyO 1.21e	24	45	121½	119½	121	—
2	9⅛	GettO pf1.20		3	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅜
34½	13	GibFinl .79t	5	75	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅝
12¼	4⅞	Gidd Lewis		3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
26½	12¾	GiffdHll .48e	7	12	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ½
66½	50½	Gillette 1.50	21	85	60½	59¾	60⅜	— ⅛
21¼	11¾	Ginos Inc	12	40	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	— ½
33½	15⅝	GleasnW .44	12	33	15⅛	14¾	15	— ½
23⅞	10⅛	Global Mar	13	220	16⅝	15¾	16	— ⅝
32½	15¼	GlobrU .80a	8	1	19	19	19	
25⅝	10¼	GoldWt Fin	9	10	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	+ ⅜
30⅛	19⅞	Goodrich 1.	5	96	21⅛	20⅜	21⅛	— ⅛
105	95	Gdrch pf7.85		z50	94½	94½	94½	— ⅛
31⅞	19⅜	GoodyrTR 1	8	257	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅜
25½	10¼	GorJwlA .24	8	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	
31½	18⅜	GuldInc 1	7	23	23¾	21⅞	22⅛	— ⅜
28	19⅞	Grace 1.50	9	166	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	9½	GrandUn .80	9	10	11½	11¼	11½	— ⅛
25⅞	19⅛	Granitv 1.20	4	3	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	+ ⅛
44⅞	16⅞	GrantW 1.50	7	177	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅜
28⅛	8⅝	GrayDrg .40	18	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
40⅜	28½	GtAMt 3.21e	10	67	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	+ ⅜
19	9⅞	Grt AtlPac		58	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
31⅜	18⅞	GtLkD 1.20a		9	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	— ⅛
11	10⅛	GtNoIr 1.10e	12	1	11		11	
56	40	GtNNek .80	12	34	51	49⅞	51	+ ⅜
25	20½	GtNN pf1.60		1	22⅛	22½	22⅜	
34⅛	14⅜	GtWnFin .40	6	179	19⅜	19	19⅛	— ⅜
8¼	3⅛	Gt Wn Unit		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19⅞	11½	GtWnUnt pf		2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅞	2½	GrtWsh Inv		10	3⅜	3½	3⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	18½	GrenGiant 1	8	17	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	— ¼
18⅞	13½	Greyhd 1.04	8	161	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ⅜
5	2½	Greyhnd wt		43	3⅛	3	3	
15⅞	9½	Grolier .90	6	46	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
12⅛	8	Grumman		43	11⅞	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
35⅜	15¼	Guardian In	15	21	20	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅜
46⅞	33	GuarM 4.11e	8	51	35¾	35¼	35½	
57⅞	25⅛	GlfLfHold 1	7	30	39⅛	38⅜	38⅞	— ⅛
28⅞	21⅞	GulfOil 1.50	7	412	22	21⅜	21⅞	+ ⅛
10⅛	6½	Gulf Resrce	9	40	9	8⅞	9	
16	12¼	GfR pfB.65k		5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
22⅜	17¼	GlfStUt 1.12	11	19	19¼	18⅞	18¾	— ⅛
35⅜	21⅞	GulfWn .64a	5	76	25⅜	24⅞	25	— ½
11⅝	3⅛	GlfWind wt		60	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
146	88½	GlfW pf 3.50		2	103¾	103⅛	103⅛	— 2⅜
67½	48⅛	GlfW pf 3.87		1	52¼	52¼	52½	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Gulton Ind	12	2	5	4⅞	5	
		H						
38½	33¼	HckWat 2.36	8	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
174½	125½	Halburt 1.12	38	288	165½	161	165	— 2⅜
18⅛	11⅛	HamPap .60	13	23	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	7¾	Hamond .40	7	18	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
15⅜	7⅛	Handlmn .68	6	106	8⅜	8	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅞	16¼	HandyH .72	9	53	18⅞	18	18	— ⅜
18¾	11⅛	HanesCp .60	5	12	11⅜	11½	11⅜	+ ⅛
60½	39¾	Hanna 1.35	24	15	54⅜	54½	54½	— ⅛
35¼	17¼	Harcourt 1	7	1	19½	19½	19½	
22	9⅞	Hardees .16	15	36	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅛	Harnisf 1.20	6	31	28	26¾	26¾	— 1⅛
26⅞	12¾	Harrahs .22	14	7	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
49¼	24½	Harrint 1.12	11	11	29½	29¼	29¼	— ⅜
21¼	15⅞	Harsco 1b	6	47	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	
29¼	13½	HrtSMrx .88	8	9	15	15	15	— ⅛
29¼	8	HartHk .20e	8	222	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
34	25	HawIlEl 1.56	9	24	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
19¼	13	Hayes Alb 1	6	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	4¾	Hazeltine	10	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅜
25⅜	16	HCA Martin	12	18	20¼	19½	20¼	+ ½
33⅞	11	Hecks .12	8	7	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
22	14½	HeclaM .33t	38	18	17	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	9⅛	Heilemn .44	6	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
47¾	37¼	HeinzH 1.08	14	13	46¼	46⅛	46⅛	— ⅜
6	3⅛	Helene Curt		1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
39⅜	29⅜	HellerInt .84	17	138	38⅜	38	38	— ½
16	12¼	HelmeP .60	9	8	16	15¼	15¼	
36½	18⅜	Helmrch .30	16	22	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	
37⅛	1⅞	Hemisph Cp		11	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
7⅞	6⅜	HemInc .60e		1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
37⅞	28½	Hercules .80	18	75	36	35¾	36	+ ¼
24⅜	13¾	HershF 1.10	11	18	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ¼
40	27½	Hesston .38h	11	100	37⅞	36⅜	37⅜	+ 1
59½	35⅜	Heublein .92	25	119	54	52⅜	53⅞	+ ⅜
94⅜	71	Hew Pck .20	44	184	76⅞	74⅛	76⅞	+ 1⅜
8⅞	4⅛	High Voltg	28	30	7½	7¼	7½	
30⅜	19½	Hillenbd .48	14	23	26¾	26⅛	26½	— ⅛
43⅜	19½	Hilton Htl 1	10	136	24	23⅛	23½	— ¾
6⅛	3½	HMW Ind	8	18	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
38	25¼	HobartM .72	14	23	28⅜	28⅜	28½	— ¼
39½	24⅜	HoerWal .97	9	129	36	35	35⅞	— ⅞
21	6⅛	Hoff Elctrn	7	10	7	7	7	
42⅞	16⅞	Holdyinn .30	13	183	20	19⅜	19⅝	— ⅜
15¼	12⅜	HollySg .95e	7	4	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
52⅝	23	Homestak 1	16	69	48⅛	42⅜	42⅜	— 1⅛
140⅜	97¾	Honywll 1.40	23	254	111	108	109⅛	— 3⅛
41	28⅜	HoovBll 1.28	6	8	25	24⅜	24⅜	— ⅛
15⅜	5¾	Horizon Cp	5	109	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
21⅞	8½	Hospit Affil	8	8	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ¼
37	10⅝	HospitA .12e	72	235	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅜
26⅝	9¼	Hosf Intl .36	11	48	14⅛	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅜
16⅛	10⅝	Houdail .80a	6	22	12⅛	12	12	
19⅜	10⅛	HougMif .48	8	19	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
11⅞	5	House Fbric	19	157	11⅞	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
35⅜	21	HousebF .86	10	87	25⅜	25	25¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	40½	HouF pf2.50		21	46⅛	46	46⅛	+ 1⅜
79½	49	HouF pf2.37		1	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— 1⅞
51¼	36	HousLP 1.40	13	31	39¼	39⅛	39½	— ½
34	20¼	HouNGs .34	13	x21	23	23	23	+ ½
68¼	43½	HouG pf2.50		3	47½	47	47½	— ½
34⅞	14⅞	HowJohn .20	17	116	16⅞	16⅛	16⅝	— ⅛
14⅜	10¼	Howmet .70	10	32	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
21⅞	18	Hubbd 1.55e	12	41	20¼	19⅝	19⅞	— ⅛
32⅞	20⅝	HudBay 1.60	11	2	26⅞	26⅜	26⅞	+ ½
9¼	5½	HughHat .40	5	13	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
68½	41½	HughTl .10e	28	203	66⅜	65¼	66½	+ ⅜
20⅜	13⅜	HuntCh .18	25	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	
18⅞	6⅝	HuttnEF .40	8	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
37	24	Huyck .24a	31	18	33⅛	32½	32⅝	— 1
14⅜	7	Hydrom .16	6	45	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
		I						
22⅞	6⅜	ICN Pharm	15	78	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛
36	25⅜	Idaho P 1.86	9	14	28¼	27⅜	27⅞	— ⅜
19⅞	12⅜	IdealBas .80	9	26	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	4	IdeaToy .50t	9	20	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
28	22⅜	IDS RI 2.30e	12	19	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅜
29	17⅞	IllCent 1.30	5	118	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	
127	80	IllCent pfA6		1	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
55½	40¾	IllCen pf3.50		9	42¾	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅛
34¼	23¼	IllPowr 2.20	11	35	27¾	27	27¼	— ½
36	22½	IllTool .36	20	24	28½	28¼	28¼	— ½
19	7⅞	ImpCpAm	5	69	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
49⅜	31⅞	INACp 2.10a	8	165	39⅛	38⅜	39⅛	
24⅛	18¾	INA Inv .79e		37	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
10⅜	6⅛	Income Cap		14	7	6⅞	7	
10⅞	9	IncCCu .90e		2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
27½	15¼	IndianHd 1	6	24	20½	20	20	— ⅛
28⅝	23¾	IndnaG 1.84	7	6	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
29⅛	21	IndplPL 1.82	8	x94	23⅞	24½	24⅞	— ⅜
44⅞	26⅞	IndiNat 1.20	9	7	29¾	29½	29⅜	
20⅞	7⅛	Inexco Oil	22	36	10⅞	10⅛	10¼	
70⅛	51	IngerR 2.16	15	187	70	69	69⅞	+ ⅜
49⅜	36	IngR pf2.35		9	45	44½	45	
45⅝	37⅜	InldCnt 1.60	11	16	43¼	42¾	43	— ⅜
34⅞	26	Inland Stl 2	7	41	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅜
10⅞	6⅜	Inmont .25e	5	38	7¼	7	7⅛	— ⅛
15	8¾	Insilco .70	7	33	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20½	14⅜	Insc pfA1.25		3	15½	15¼	15½	+ ¼
52½	34½	InspirCop 2	9	3	40¼	40	40	
19⅞	11⅜	Insinv 1.14e	8	6	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ¼
11⅞	7⅞	Integon .24	9	5	10	9⅞	10	
54	33⅜	Interco 1.28	9	21	36⅜	36	36	— ⅞
29	22⅞	IntrtkIn 1.80	7	4	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ⅜
340	293⅛	IBM 4.48	38	714	291½	285¼	286	— 7¼
100¼	83	IntFlaF .43b	64	22	91⅞	90¼	90⅜	— 1⅜
39	26	IntHar 1.40a	8	237	32⅞	32½	32⅜	
4⅞	1½	Int Indust		21	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
35⅜	20¼	IntlMiner .52	15	185	33⅜	31⅞	32⅞	+ ⅞
13½	8½	Int Mng	11	32	9	8¾	9	
34⅛	22¼	IntMlllt 1.25	8	3	24⅛	24¼	24¾	
36⅝	27	Int Nickel 1	15	76	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	
46½	33	IntPap 1.50a	14	468	44⅛	43¼	44	— ⅜
9⅜	4⅜	Int Rectifier	16	15	7½	7	7⅛	— ⅜
60⅜	29½	Int T&T 1.40	7	1938	30¼	29⅜	29⅜	— 1¼
109	58	IntTT pfH4		2	61½	61½	61½	
103	56½	ITT pf4.50		3	60	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅛
101⅛	54	IntTT pfJ4		2	55⅜	55½	55⅜	— ⅜
100	52½	IntTT pfK4		125	55¾	53⅞	53⅞	— 1⅜
74	36⅜	ITT pfN2.25		108	38	36⅜	37	— 1⅜
98⅜	60⅜	IntTT pfO5		13	62⅞	62⅝	62½	
20½	14	Interpace 1	6	6	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
25⅜	12⅛	IntrpbGp .80	4	10	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
14	5	Intrst Brds		9	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
19⅛	16	IntrsPw 1.32	10	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
7¼	1½	Interst Strs		1576	1⅜	1½	1½	— ⅜
11⅜	5⅛	IntrsUn .06e	5	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
35⅛	19	Iowa Beef	5	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
18⅞	15⅜	Iowa El 1.30	7	18	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
20⅜	17⅛	IowaIlG 1.44	7	1	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
24¼	20⅜	IowaPL 1.68	8	13	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅛
23⅞	18	IwaPSv 1.48	10	3	19	18⅞	19	— ⅛
8¾	3¾	IpcoHsp .15t	12	18	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
37½	15⅞	ITE Im .60b	7	21	17⅜	17	17¼	+ ⅛
53⅜	22	Itek Corp	16	91	31	29¼	30½	+ 1
26¾	21½	IU Int .75	11	31	25	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
64½	53	IU Int A		5	60½	60½	60½	— 1
42½	34½	IU Int pf1.25		5	39¾	39¼	39¾	— ½
		J - K						
36	8½	JamesF .36	11	53	13¼	12	13	+ ¾
16⅛	12½	Japan 1.72e		104	13¼	13	13¼	— ⅛
		Jpn fn1.73e		10	11¾	11⅜	11¾	
34⅜	27	JeffPilot .52	15	45	33	32	33	— ⅛
103	90	JerCe pf7.88		z30	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
55⅞	27½	Jewel C 1.66	9	24	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅜
33	16⅜	JimWalt .68	6	x94	18½	17⅜	17⅞	— ⅛
38½	22	JimW pf1.60		x10	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	⅜
20⅞	18⅞	JHanSe .56e		31	20	19½	20	
27¼	22¼	JHanI 1.95e		27	24¼	23¾	24	
33	18½	JhnMan 1.20	7	87	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
132¼	108	JohnJhn .50	49	136	114½	112⅜	114¼	+ ⅜
37⅜	18⅜	Johns Sv .80	9	18	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅜
61½	27½	JonLog .80	9	1	34	34	34	— ⅛
22⅜	16½	JonLau 1.35	6	21	17⅜	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
30	22⅞	Jorgen 1.3 b	5	4	24	24	24	
31¼	14¼	Jostens .76	8	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
38	24¼	JoyMfg 1.40	21	63	37⅜	36⅛	36⅞	— ⅛
24	13	KaisAlm .50	16	110	22½	21¾	22½	+ ⅜
12¼	6⅜	KaisCem .50	6	16	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
18⅜	15	KICm pf1.37		2	15	15	15	
17½	10⅛	KaneMill .10	6	134	17¼	16⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	27	KCtyPL 2.20	9	20	29½	28⅞	29⅛	— ⅛
23⅜	19¼	KanGEl 1.52	8	15	19⅜	19¼	19⅞	+ ⅜
18⅜	14⅛	KenNeb 1.12	9	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
3	21¼	KanPLt 1.48	9	14	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅛
8¼	4⅜	Katy Ind	7	38	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
26	17	Kty pfB 1.46		1	18	18	18	
45⅞	14⅛	KaufBrd .12	16	174	23⅜	23	23⅜	+ ⅛
19⅞	10⅜	KayserR .60	4	15	11½	11⅛	11½	+ ⅛
9⅛	3½	KeenaCp .10	4	24	3⅞	3½	3⅞	
19⅞	9¾	Keller .40	4	4	10⅜	10¼	10½	
17⅜	13	Kellogs .54	17	31	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
31⅞	20⅛	KelsyH 1.30	7	65	27⅜	27	27	— ⅜
30⅞	21¼	Kennml 1.20	6	2	24⅜	24½	24½	
33⅛	23	Kennecott 2	9	563	32⅛	31⅞	32⅜	— ⅛
26⅜	21½	KyUtil 1.74	8	13	23¾	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
77⅜	52⅞	KerrMG .40	30	53	68	66⅛	68	
150½	115	KerM pf4.50		1	136	136	136	— 1½
20⅞	13	KeyCon .45e	5	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	
29⅜	15⅛	Kidde .60a	6	24	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅛
46	36⅜	KimbCl 1.20	13	180	41¾	41	41	— 1⅛
13⅜	4⅜	KingDSt .30	7	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
40⅞	14½	KirschCo .72	7	52	16⅞	16½	16½	+ ⅛
42	33⅝	KLM Airlin		33	36⅜	34½	36⅜	+ ⅛
57⅜	31	KnightN .28	16	9	34⅞	34	34	— ⅜
21⅞	12	Koehrng .60	6	16	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	— ⅛
39⅜	31	Koppers 1.80	6	12	33⅜	32⅜	33⅜	+
50⅜	40	Krafico 1.77	14	46	44⅜	44	44⅝	— ⅛
51⅜	31	KresseS .20	34	290	37⅜	36⅜	37⅛	— ⅛
27⅛	16⅜	Kroehlr .80a	5	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	— ⅛
24⅜	15	Kroger 1.30	15	88	16	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
18	10⅜	Kysor .80a	6	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
		L						
22⅛	19	LacGas 1.80	7	3	19½	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
16⅜	12½	Lams Sess 1	7	8	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	
33	18⅜	LaneBry .72	10	10	21⅜	21¼	21¼	— ⅜
32⅜	20	Larwn 2.72e	8	49	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
9⅜	5½	LearSieg .28	7	46	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
32	25	LearS pf2.25		6	26⅛	25⅞	26	— ⅛
19⅛	8¼	Leasco .40	4	194	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
22½	20	Leas pfC2.60		18	21⅜	21½	21½	— ⅛
34	22½	Leasc pf2.20		9	25⅜	25	25	
47⅜	30	Leasewy .50	14	45	38½	37⅞	38¼	— ⅛
21¼	10	LeedsN .60	21	8	15⅛	15	15	— ¼
19	11½	Leesona .50	7	9	14¼	14½	14⅛	— ⅛
17⅜	11½	LehPCm .60	6	7	16	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅜
2⅛	1½	LehVal Ind		15	1⅞	1⅝	1¾	
18	14⅛	Lehmn 1.57e		45	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
23	7⅛	Lennar Crp	4	36	8¾	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
44	27½	Lenox .60b	18	30	36⅜	36	36⅛	+ ⅜
14⅜	8¼	LevFd Cap		6	9½	9⅜	9⅜	
13⅜	11⅛	LevFIn .75a		1	12	12	12	+
49⅜	18⅛	LeviStrs .48	10	46	24⅜	24⅜	24½	— ½
27⅜	5¼	Levitz Furn	9	183	7	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
8½	3¼	LFE Cp	27	8	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
42⅜	29⅛	LOF 2.20	6	54	33¼	32⅜	32⅞	— ⅞
81	68¼	LOF pf4.75		1	69	69	69	
6⅞	4⅞	LibbMcNL	12	8	5½	5½	5½	
23⅜	15⅜	LiblityCp .36	8	48	17½	17	17½	+ ⅛
13⅛	7⅛	LibrtyLn .40	7	58	9¼	8¾	9⅛	+ 1⅛
16¾	13	LibyL pf1.25		2	13⅛	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
45⅜	32½	LiggMy 2.50	10	85	38	36⅜	37¾	+ ⅛
109	98	LiggM pf 7		z110	103	103	103	— ⅛
92½	70½	Lilly Ell .82	35	262	74¾	72⅜	74¼	+ 2¼
48¼	28⅜	LincNat 1.08	9	199	36	35½	36	— ⅛
97½	61¼	LincNt pf 3		10	74½	74⅛	74½	— ⅛
6⅛	3	Lionel Corp	11	21	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
13½	6¼	Littnind .30t	8	156	8⅞	8⅜	8⅝	— ⅛
16½	8⅛	Litton pfc pf		1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
21⅛	17⅛	Litton pfB 2		9	19⅜	19	19⅛	
9⅛	5¼	Lockhd Airc		46	6	5⅞	6	
48	22⅜	LoewCp 1.16	6	78	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅜	LomaFin .36	10	17	11⅜	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
52¾	36	LomM 3.72e	11	46	41¼	40⅜	41	
14⅜	10⅛	Londontwn	4	3	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
25¼	14⅜	LoneStInd 1	7	43	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	+ ⅛
101	66	LoneS pf4.50		1	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	+ 2
40½	23¼	LoneSG 1.46	9	19	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛
23¾	17½	LngIsLt 1.46	10	40	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
69	65	LIL pf B 5		z30	62½	62½	62½	— 1½
109½	102	LIL pf 8.30		z100	102	102	102	— 1
81¼	61½	LongDrg .56	43	2	78⅜	78¼	78¼	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Loral Corp	13	25	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
44⅜	32	LaLandEx 1	19	92	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	— ⅛
43½	21¼	LaPacif .20	11	363	41¾	39⅞	41½	+ ⅞
36⅜	24½	LousGE 1.80	10	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24½	14⅜	Lowenstn .90	5	x12	16¼	16	16½	+ ⅛
10⅜	7½	LTV Corp	5	68	10	9⅞	10	
12½	8⅜	LTV Cp AA		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
50	29⅜	LTVCp pf 5		7	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
51	33¼	Lubrizol .43	29	42	45⅜	45¼	45⅞	+ ⅛
16⅜	9⅞	LuckyStr .54	12	88	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	+ ⅛
20⅜	12	Ludlow 1.08	7	33	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
31⅞	19¼	LukenStl .80	8	31	23	22⅛	22⅛	—
7⅛	3⅜	LVO Corp	15	158	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
11⅞	5¼	Lykes Yngst		55	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	
32	17	Wyk pf3.12k		36	21½	20⅞	21	+ ⅜
16⅜	6⅜	LynchCSy .40	16	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
		M						
14⅜	9⅞	MacAn .17e	5	33	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅜
4⅜	3	MacDonal	10	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12⅞	5⅝	Macke .30e	5	5	6⅛	6	6⅛	
12⅞	5½	Macmil .10e	6	58	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
47⅜	21¼	Macy 1.10	8	38	25½	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
13⅜	9	MadF 1.55e		36	9⅜	9½	9½	— ⅛
9	5½	MadSq Gar	10	11	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
21⅜	5⅞	MagicCf .32	7	52	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	— ⅛
29⅜	8⅞	Magnavox .60	14	151	10⅜	10⅛	10½	— ⅛
32	16¼	Mallory 1	9	16	20⅛	19¼	19¾	— ⅜
35½	17	MalHyde .36	18	76	25	24¼	24⅞	— ⅛
17⅞	9¼	ManInd .56b	5	10	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
38½	26½	MfrHan 1.56	11	74	37	36½	36⅞	+ ⅛
42⅞	22½	MAPCO .54	19	17	33⅛	32¾	32⅞	— 1
33⅛	10⅜	Marathn Mf	3	117	11⅜	10½	10⅞	— ⅜
37¼	26½	MaratO 1.60	10	167	35⅜	35⅛	35½	+ ⅛
29⅞	17⅞	Marcor .90	9	161	24⅛	23¼	24⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	37¼	Marcr pf A2		34	48	47⅜	48	— ⅛
52	30⅛	Maremt .20r	14	55	48	47	48	— ⅛
32⅜	22⅞	MarMid 1.80	7	53	24½	24	24½	
48⅜	27¼	MarionL .28	26	169	31¾	30½	31	— 1
49⅞	30½	Marlen 1.18	23	55	49	47¾	47¾	— ⅜
57¼	29⅜	Marley .50	19	48	43	41¾	41¾	— 1⅛
17¼	6¾	Marquit Cm	11	31	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
41	23⅞	Marriot .07t	38	203	26⅞	26	26⅛	— ⅛
37¼	21½	MarsFd 1.24	9	13	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅜
19⅛	15⅜	MartnM 1.15	7	70	17⅜	17¼	17¼	
11	6¼	MartMAl .40	89	78	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	

(Continued on next page.)

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 11.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	*.75¾	*.36⅝
Coffee 4 Santos lb.	*.70	*.57¼
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½ yd.	—	.38
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.) ton	132.00	126.00
Iron 2, Fdry Phila. ton	87.92	83.25
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	57-58	40-41
Lead, spot lb.	.16½	.15-.16
Copper elec. lb.	.60-.60¼	50½-¾
Tin (Straits) lb.	2.40¼	1.82½
Zinc, E. St. L. basis, lb.	.20¼-.21	.18
Silver N.Y., oz.	2.55	1.78⅝
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	651.8	433.0

* Nominal. † Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Sept. 11, 1973

World sugar No 11: Oct. 8.54-50, March 8.11-15, May 8.02, July 7.86 b, Sept. 7.70 b, Oct. 7.59 b.

Wool: Oct. 216.0 b, Dec. 217.5 b, March 212.0 b, May 208.0.

Cocoa: Sept. 62.75, Dec. 59.25, March 55.75, May 54.20, July 53.10, Sept. 50.06, Dec. 49.55.

Copper: Sept. 86.75, Oct. 88.40, Dec. 78.225, Jan. 76.15, March 74.20, May 72.40, July 71.70, Sept. 70.00, Oct. 69.40.

Orange juice: Sept. 48.00 b, Nov. 48.05, Jan. 43.90, March 48.35, May 48.45 b, July 49.80 b.

Potatoes: Nov. 4.96, March 6.00, April 6.26, May 7.25.

Silver: Sept. 255.10, Dec. 259.50, Jan. 264.30, March 265.30, May 268.50, July 271.50, Sept. 274.50, Dec. 279.30, Jan. '75 280.90.

COTTON No. 2

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Oct.	85.00	85.00	85.00	a85.00	—200
Dec.	77.00	79.00	79.00	a79.00	—200
March	76.50	76.50	76.50	a76.50	—200
May	72.90	72.90	72.90	a72.90	—200
July	68.70	68.70	68.70	a68.70	—200
Oct.	58.50	58.50	57.55	57.75	+ 25
Dec.	54.00	54.00	53.25	53.40	+ 15

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	5.04	5.21	5.02	5.21	5.02
Dec	5.00	5.18½	4.94	5.18½	5.00
Mar	4.93	5.12½	4.87	5.12	4.94
May	4.75	4.96	4.72	4.95	4.77
Jul	4.18	4.37	4.17	4.35	4.16

CORN

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	2.45	2.51½	2.44	2.51½	2.48
Dec	2.41	2.49½	2.41	2.49½	2.44½
Mar	2.46	2.53	2.44	2.52	2.47
May	2.47½	2.54	2.45½	2.54	2.48½
Jul	2.47⅝	2.54½	2.46	2.54¼	2.50
Sep	—	—	—	2.45	2.35
Dec	2.13	2.23	2.13	2.23	2.13

SOYBEANS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	6.70	6.70	6.63	6.63	6.83
Nov	6.46½	6.56	6.47	6.51	6.51
Jan	6.49½	6.56	6.47	6.51	6.52
Mar	6.54	6.60½	6.53	6.56	6.57
May	6.58	6.63	6.55	6.58	6.60
Jul	6.55	6.62	6.54	6.57	6.58
Aug	6.57	6.59	6.50	6.50	6.53
Sep	6.30	6.30	6.26	6.26	6.32
Nov	6.00	6.07	6.00	6.03	6.00
Jan	5.94	6.04	5.94	6.04	6.00

SOYBEAN OIL

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	24.15	24.15	23.25	23.50	23.15
Oct	20.50	20.75	19.85	20.00	20.22
Dec	17.80	17.95	17.00	17.20	17.75
Jan	17.20	17.45	16.60	16.70	17.20
Mar	17.00	17.25	16.25	16.50	16.90
May	16.65	16.85	16.05	16.70	16.60
Jul	16.20	16.40	15.80	15.80	16.20

SOYBEAN MEAL

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	205.00	205.00	200.00	204.00	204.70
Oct	198.00	203.00	197.00	197.50	198.00
Dec	193.00	200.50	193.00	196.80	195.50
Jan	195.00	200.00	194.50	196.50	195.50
Mar	197.00	199.00	195.50	196.00	196.00
May	196.00	199.00	195.00	196.00	196.00
Jul	198.00	199.00	195.00	198.00	199.00
Jun	38.00	38.50	38.00	38.50	——

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

SILVER

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	253.00	255.50	249.80	255.50	253.50
Dec	257.00	259.50	253.50	259.10	258.00
Feb	261.80	264.00	258.20	263.90	262.90
Apr	264.50	268.00	262.00	267.80	266.80
Jun	267.50	271.00	265.80	271.00	270.00
Aug	270.50	273.80	269.20	273.80	273.20
Oct	273.80	276.80	273.00	276.80	276.00
Dec	275.00	280.00	275.00	279.80	276.80

LIVE BEEF CATTLE

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	46.00	46.42	45.42	46.00	a46.42
Dec	47.50	48.00	47.30	47.80	a48.30
Feb	50.25	51.00	49.32	50.60	a50.32
Apr	49.50	50.40	48.97	50.40	a49.97
Jun	48.90	49.57	48.77	49.56	a49.77
Aug	49.50	49.50	48.50	b49.20	a49.50
Oct	48.60	b49.20	48.50	b49.20	a49.50

Sales: Oct 3684; Dec 2068; Feb 4240; April 685; June 310; Aug 33; Oct 6.

SHELL EGGS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Sep	61.00	61.00	60.56	a60.55	a62.55
Oct	63.75	63.90	63.75	a63.75	a65.75
Nov	67.90	67.90	67.90	a67.90	a69.90
Dec	69.50	69.65	69.25	a69.25	a71.25
Jan	64.75	64.90	64.75	a64.75	a66.75
Feb	60.50	61.00	60.00	b60.25	a62.00
Mar	59.00	59.00	58.00	58.50	60.00
Apr	56.50	58.00	56.00	a57.95	57.95

Sales: Sep 98; Oct 157; Nov 51; Dec 546; Jan 75; Feb 67; March 18; April 4.

LIVE HOGS

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct	40.85	42.45	40.77	42.10	42.27
Dec	42.15	43.55	41.65	43.45	43.15
Feb	43.25	44.85	42.27	44.75	43.70
Apr	41.50	43.60	40.70	43.60	42.05
Jun	42.25	44.40	41.90	44.25	b43.35
Jul	43.20	44.50	42.25	44.50	b43.75
Aug	41.90	b44.10	41.65	b44.10	a43.10

Sales: Oct 1072; Dec 2800; Feb 2280; April 565; June 159; July 90; Aug 45.

FROZEN PORK BELLIES

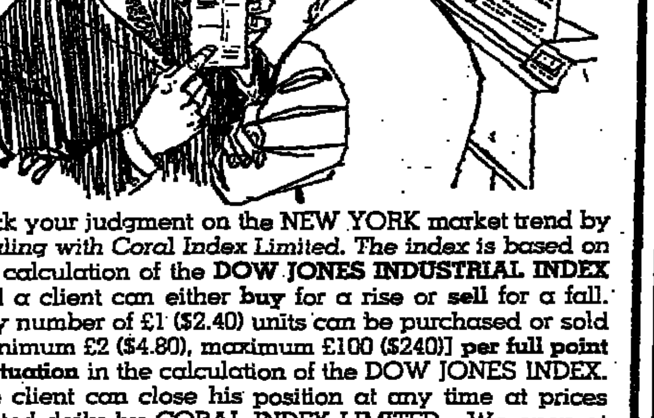
	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Feb	69.07	69.07	69.07	a69.07	a70.57
Mar	67.85	67.87	67.85	a67.85	a69.35
May	67.67	67.67	67.67	a67.67	a69.17
Jul	67.15	67.20	67.15	a67.15	a68.65
Aug	65.30	65.40	65.10	65.30	a66.60
Feb	58.25	58.25	58.25	58.25	a59.75

Sales: Feb 148; March 51; May 25; July 37; Aug 55; Feb 1.

Open interest: Feb 3858; March 1358; May 616; July 390; Aug 142; Feb 1.

b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

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International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1973 High	1973 Low
Amsterdam	124.8	125.0	141.8	121.6
Brussels	150.78	154.82	166.46	133.78
Frankfurt	118.93	120.09	156.21	115.35
London 30	408.7	411.1	509.5	404.3
London 500	174.46	175.85	217.35	173.51
Milan	117.50	116.41	147.36	93.10
Paris	100.1	100.1	116.3	90.0
Sydney	478.29	469.46	667.27	510.11
Tokyo (n)	352.46	338.60	422.48	340.11
Tokyo (o)	4587.40	4696.49	5359.74	4377.77
Zurich	335.0	336.3	415.6	326.5

(n) New. (o) Old.

Market Summary

Most Actives—New York

Sept. 11, 1973

Interst Str	157,600	1½	—⅜
Essex Int	154,200	17	+1½
FedNat Mtg	153,800	20	—⅛
IntTelTel	133,000	29⅜	—1¼
Fuqua Ind	116,500	12¾	—⅜
Telex Corp	105,700	4½	+1½
Phillips Pet	104,400	52⅛	—⅛
Munford	105,300	7½	—⅛
Am Home	101,200	42	+⅛
Am Tel&Tel	97,200	48⅜	—⅛
FstNat City	93,500	45	—⅛
Am T&T wt	89,800	5¾	—⅛
Scherg Plgh	83,400	73	+2¼
Gen Elec	78,900	57	—⅞
Westgh El	75,400	32⅞	—⅛

	Today	Prev. day
Volume (in millions)	12.69	11.62
Advances	479	574
Declines	926	836
Unchanged	370	360
Total issues	1775	1770
New 1973 highs	4	13
New 1973 lows	28	28

Most Actives—American

	Vol.	Close	Chg.
McCull Oil	69,200	5	—⅛
TWA wt	57,100	3⅜	—⅛
Syntex	36,700	94⅛	—⅜
Bowmar Ins	34,500	34⅜	+1⅜
Atlas C Mn	30,200	33½	+1
Telex Cp wt	30,100	2¼	+1
Houst Oil M	26,500	49	—⅞
FoxSta Phot	24,900	13⅛	+⅛
Bio Dynam	24,800	12	—⅞
Cdn Javeln	22,600	15¼	

Approx total stock sales 1,880,000
Stock sales year ago 3,090,455

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
101.32	99.55	100.40	—.92

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	886.44	892.46	878.60	885.76	— 5.57
20 Trn	161.29	162.22	158.58	160.32	— 1.86
15 Util	99.98	100.24	98.61	99.15	— 0.93
65 Stk	271.07	272.66	267.99	270.22	— 2.15

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	116.67	114.48	115.74	—.65
20 Railroads	35.07	34.24	34.72	—.47
55 Utilities	52.43	51.48	51.82	—.51
500 Stocks	104.09	102.13	103.22	—.63

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	55.34	55.07	55.30	—.31
Industrials	60.67	60.36	60.62	—.31
Transportation	34.32	34.14	34.32	—.41
Utility	36.43	36.33	36.33	—.31
Finance	70.30	70.01	70.30	— .33

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Sept. 10	228,304	366,172	5,571
Sept. 7	334,111	364,158	5,566
Sept. 6	249,404	378,294	3,937
Sept. 5	227,132	349,603	3,442
Sept. 4	242,436	366,229	2,586
Aug. 31	186,105	278,441	2,710

* These totals are included in the sales figures

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-4

Dravo Corp, Rubbermd, Foxboro, FePa 1.15pf

NEW LOWS-28

Abbott Lab, AmWW pref, ArmstCk pf, Autom Ind, Avon Prod, Celan pfA, CBS, CmE 7.24pf, Contil Cp, Gemini Inc, GenPort Inc, Genstar Ltd, Gleasn Wks, Gdrich pfA, IBM, LongIsLt pfB, Matsush El, Miles Lab, NoNG 5.60pf, Rio Grande, Robins AH, Sbd Wld Air, Sherwn Wm, Squibb Corp, Superior Oil, Un Fidelity, US FidelGty, Wometco A

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
36⅞	14⅛	MarkCup .50	8	16	19	18⅝	19	+⅛
40	41	MascoCp .20	34	226	53⅞	52¾	53¼	—⅜
34	21¼	Masonite .50	17	88	33⅛	32½	33⅛	
25¼	16⅝	MassyF .30e	8	90	23⅝	23⅜	23½	—⅜
29⅝	18½	MasMt 1.96e	9	20	19⅞	18⅝	18⅝	
22⅝	17¾	MasCo 1.30e		38	18¼	17¾	18	—¼
14¼	10½	Masine .54a		50	13⅝	13	13⅝	—⅛
35⅝	23½	MatsuE .20e	7	75	23	22½	22⅝	—⅞
14⅝	4¼	Mattel .02p		175	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	
52¾	36	MayDSt 1.60	8	71	29½	29⅝	29½	—½
12⅞	6½	MaysJW .50	4	3	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
43⅛	25	Maytag 1.30	13	32	28⅝	28	28	—⅝
34¼	18½	MCA Inc .64	9	4	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—¼
24	13⅝	McCord .92	5	6	15⅛	15	15⅛	+⅛
30¾	15⅛	McCror 1.20	3	30	17	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
84½	50	McDermot 1	32	233	83⅛	81⅞	83¼	—⅛
76⅞	52¾	McDonalds	55	582	65⅜	63⅝	64¼	+⅜
29	17⅞	McDonD .40	6	173	21⅛	21¼	21⅝	—⅛
40¼	24⅛	McGEd 1.90	9	109	25⅜	24⅞	25	—⅜
16⅞	7½	McGrwH .48	8	137	9	8⅞	8⅞	—⅛
5½	3	McGrw Den	9	16	3⅛	3	3⅛	
25⅝	15⅜	McKee .70a	12	8	25½	25¼	25¼	—¼
49¼	33⅞	McLean .40	12	4	46⅛	45⅞	45⅞	—⅛
22	14⅛	McLout .40a	7	45	21⅛	20	21¼	+⅞
15⅛	11	McNeil .75	7	4	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
18⅛	13⅛	MeadCp .60	9	64	16½	16	16⅛	—⅝
42	34½	Mea p4A2.80		2	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
41	34⅛	Mea pfB2.80		12	38⅛	37⅞	37⅞	—⅛
38	19⅞	Medusa 1.40	7	77	22¼	22¼	22⅛	—⅛
4	2⅛	MEI Cp	8	15	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	+⅛
34	19	Melv Sh .46	17	64	23⅝	22⅞	23⅛	—⅛
17½	7	Menasc .32r	4	24	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	—⅛
80	53⅛	MercStr .80	19	4	69½	69⅛	69½	—⅛
101½	75⅛	Merck 1.18	36	465	80¼	77¼	80¼	+2½
20½	11⅞	Meredith .78	7	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
32¾	12⅝	MerrLyn .56	12	218	16¼	15⅝	16⅛	—⅛
83	57½	MesaPet .10	22	23	77⅛	78⅝	79	+½
10	8⅛	Mesabi .96e	9	100	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
17⅝	11⅛	MestaM .20es	21	9	16⅛	16	16⅛	
24	13⅜	MGM	17	18	16⅝	16¼	16¼	—⅜
32⅛	11⅛	Metrom .30b	6	147	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	—⅛
53	47⅝	MetE pf3.90		z110	48¼	48¼	48¼	—½
105	93½	MetE pf8.12		z160	99½	99½	99½	+3½
98⅞	55⅝	MGIC In .10	35	346	57¾	55⅝	56⅝	+½
26⅛	13⅝	MichGs 1.04	8	12	14½	13⅝	13⅞	—⅛
16	13½	MichTube 1	5	3	14½	14½	14½	
17⅞	10⅝	Microdo .44	5	28	12½	12⅛	12⅛	—⅛
33¾	18½	Microwave	10	9	19	18½	19	+⅛
19½	15⅛	MidConTel 1	11	14	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	
27½	20¼	MidSUt 1.20	11	203	23⅝	23¼	23¼	—⅛
18⅛	13⅝	MidMA 1.73e	8	27	16	15⅝	15⅞	—¼
16⅛	11	Midl Ros .60	8	x6	13	12⅞	12⅞	—⅛
69	41⅛	MilesLb 1.28	13	160	41⅞	40¼	41	—⅝
31	11⅛	MilBrd .36a	11	17	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
88⅞	76¼	MinMM 1.10	34	555	82½	80½	82¼	+1
22½	18	MinnPL 1.46	7	9	19	18⅝	19	
20	14⅛	MirroAl .96	8	23	15	14⅝	14⅝	—½
30⅝	14⅛	MissnEq .24	14	55	21½	20¼	20⅝	+⅜
20⅝	14⅛	MissRivr .96	9	35	15⅞	15½	15⅝	—⅜
83	70	MoPac A 5	4	10	76	74	76	+1⅜
17⅞	14⅛	MoPSv .84b	8	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
75½	54⅛	MobilO 2.80	8	296	56⅛	55⅛	56⅛	—⅜
18⅛	7½	MobHom .20	8	69	11½	10½	10⅛	—⅛
30¼	17⅞	Mohas 1.20	7	23	20⅛	20¼	20½	—¼
13⅛	3⅜	Mohk Data		35	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
23⅞	15	MohR Rub 1	4	8	16⅛	15⅞	16¼	+⅛
19⅛	11⅛	Molybden	9	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+⅜
35⅛	26⅝	Molyb pf2.50		1	30¼	30¼	30¼	
17	11½	Monarch .60	28	9	13	12⅞	13	
12¼	4⅞	Monarm Ind	6	5	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	
34¼	16	MonrEq .44	14	x47	26½	25⅞	26	—⅛
68⅞	47⅝	Monsanto 2	11	393	60	58½	59	—1⅛
69⅝	58½	Mons pf2.75		13	69	66⅝	67	—1⅜
42	28⅛	MontDUt 2	9	7	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	
36	28	MonPw 1.80	11	29	31⅛	30⅝	31¼	
23¼	20⅝	MontaS .67e		23	23	22⅛	23	
14⅝	10⅛	Mony 1.01e	9	189	10⅝	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
18⅝	10½	MooreMC	5	9	15	14½	14½	—⅜
70½	47	Morgan 1.46	18	252	66	63⅝	66	+⅝
20⅛	14⅜	MorrKn .40r	5	9	18⅛	18	18	—¼
39¼	10⅛	MorseEl Pd	5	12	11⅞	11⅛	11⅞	
13⅞	7	MorseSh .75	5	8	8	8	8	
23	14⅛	MtgTr 2.09e	8	32	17¼	16⅝	16⅞	—⅛
33⅞	13⅞	MorNor .84	9	37	17⅞	16⅝	17¾	+⅜
59	41¼	Motorola .50	22	192	56¼	54½	55	—1⅛
99½	57¼	MtFuel 1.92	24	180	86⅛	82½	86⅛	+2½
23	20	MtStTel 1.52	9	7	22¼	22⅛	22¼	+⅛
25⅛	16⅝	MSL Ind	5	7	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
14½	6⅜	Munford .27	6	1055	7⅛	7	7½	—⅛
33⅛	17¼	Munsng 1.08	6	6	18¼	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
24⅛	16	MurphC 1.20	8	29	16⅞	16½	16⅝	—⅛
72	47½	MurpOil .64	16	57	69⅛	69	69½	+¼
33⅞	22¼	MurrOh .60a	10	10	27⅞	27	27¼	
18⅞	15⅝	MutuO 1.31e		5	17⅛	17	17	—⅛
19⅝	10½	MyersL .80	10	18	11	10⅝	11	+¼

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—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
6	38⅝	Nabisco 2.30	11	92	43½	42⅛	42⅛	—⅜
34⅞	25	NalcoCh .43	29	26	33⅝	32	32½	—1⅛
27⅜	12⅛	NarcoSci .60	10	6	14¼	14	14	—½
57½	42	NashuaC .52	21	16	51⅞	51	51⅛	+⅛
33⅞	13	NatAirl .30e	5	x49	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
21½	12⅞	N Avis 1.35e		13	13⅛	13	13⅛	—¼
17½	9¼	Nat Can .45	5	3	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	+¼
38⅜	26⅝	N CashR .40		645	35½	34⅛	35⅛	—⅛
97	78¼	N Chem .40	44	2	84½	84¼	84¼	—⅛
17⅝	10⅝	NatCityL .90	6	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
49½	40⅝	NatDet 2.34	7	16	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	
17½	13	NatDistl .90	9	83	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+⅛
29½	22½	NatFuel 1.80	7	10	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅛	25	Nat Genl .50	4	45	29½	29¼	29⅛	—⅛
17½	12½	NatGyp 1.05	6	97	12⅞	12½	12⅝	+⅛
12	3	NHome .15p		122	4¼	4	4	—⅛
4½	2½	NatInd .10e	9	27	2⅛	2½	2⅝	+⅛
14½	10⅛	NtInd pf1.25		1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
34¼	28⅛	N Pres 1.10a	4	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	—⅛
51⅛	23	N Semcndtr	50	141	49	46	48⅛	+1⅛
28½	12	N Svcind .70	7	109	12⅞	12½	12½	—⅛
35½	16⅛	N Stand .75	16	29	21	20⅝	21	+⅛
59¼	51¼	N Starch .66	21	3	55	55	55	—⅛
42½	33	Nt Steel 2.50	7	85	34¼	33⅛	34	
7⅛	4⅜	Nat Tea		12	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
34⅞	14⅛	NatUnEl .90	4	54	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
67⅞	29¼	Natomas .25	47	167	40⅛	38⅞	39⅝	—⅛
16	10	Neptune .40	11	9	10½	10⅛	10½	—⅛
43½	25¼	NevPw 1.35	8	14	28⅞	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
22½	19	NevP pf1.60		z230	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—⅛
26	21⅜	NEngEl 1.78	8	38	23	22¼	22⅞	—⅛
39⅞	30⅝	N EngT 2.36	11	18	31⅛	31⅛	31⅝	—⅛
7-16	9-32	NEngTT rt		104	13-32	⅜	⅜	—1-32
12⅞	7	Newhall .38		59	12½	12¼	12⅞	+⅛
33⅞	21⅛	Newmt 1.04	12	159	29⅛	27	29⅛	
104	82½	Nwmt pf4.50		8	95	95	95	—1½
33⅞	25⅜	NYSEG 2.16	9	38	28	27½	27⅞	—⅛
52¼	48½	NYSE pf3.75		z30	50	50	50	
18¼	14	NiaMP 1.14	9	69	15	14⅞	15	+¼
54	48	NiaM pf 3.90		z80	50½	50½	50½	+1
49⅛	43	NiaM pf 3.40		z150	45	44⅛	44⅛	—⅛
20¼	15½	NiagSh .18e		7	19⅞	18⅝	18⅞	+⅛
18	12⅜	NL Ind 1	8	86	13⅞	13½	13¾	+⅛
29⅛	21⅛	NLT Cp .36	14	195	29⅝	28⅛	28⅝	—⅛
72¼	56	NorfkWn 5	7	64	61⅞	60	60⅝	—⅛
22¾	15	NorlinCp .80	4	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
30	19½	Norris 1.08	6	6	24⅝	24½	24⅝	+⅛
28⅝	19⅝	NoACoal .60	12	31	22¼	22¼	22¼	+¼
35	23¼	NoAMt 2.50e	11	11	26⅞	26½	26⅞	+¼
34⅛	20⅝	NoAmPhil 1	7	3	24	24	24	+¼
4⅝	3⅜	NoCAir .05e	6	59	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+⅛
2⅛	1½	NoCeAir wt		22	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
16⅛	12⅞	NoestUt 1.02	9	75	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+⅛
13⅝	9⅛	NoCenGs .60	8	12	9¼	9¼	9¼	—⅛
29½	23⅛	NoIlGas 1.92	8	7	25⅞	25½	25½	
31¼	23⅞	NIlGs pf1.90		6	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+¼
27½	18½	NIndPS 1.36	8	23	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—¼
44	33⅞	NNGas 2.60	9	49	39½	39	39¼	+½
110	99	NoNG pf8.48		y20	102½	102½	102½	+2½
87	84½	NoNG pf5.60		y20	83	83	83	—1½
93⅛	87	NoNG pf5.50		y60	87	87	87	+1⅜
37⅛	24½	NoStPw 1.84	9	107	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	—⅛
105	103	NSPw pf8.80		z20	110½	110½	110½	+1
105½	100	NSPw pf7.84		z90	102	101½	102	+2
98½	68½	NStaPw pf 7		z190	90	84	90	+1½
63½	61	NSPw pf4.56		z43	61¼	61¼	61¼	+¼
7⅛	4⅜	Northgate	5	19	6⅛	5⅝	6	—⅛
25⅛	15	Northrop 1	6	14	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	
28	19	Nrthp pf1.45		6	20	20	20	
35⅛	18	NwstAirl .45	18	87	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	—½
64¾	52¾	NwtBuc 1.60	14	19	59⅛	58½	58⅝	—⅛
31⅝	18½	Nwst Ind .85	4	15	21⅝	20⅛	20½	—⅝
16⅞	6⅛	Nwstind wt		11	9¼	9	9	—⅛
98	64½	Nwind pfA5		10	70⅝	70	70	—⅛
98	67½	Nwind pfC5		12	70	70	70	—¼
75½	56	Nwtin pf4.20		16	60	59⅛	59½	
27¼	21¼	NwMu 1.86e	12	12	24⅛	23⅞	24	+¼
34⅛	24	NwStlW .78	7	161	26⅛	25	25⅞	+⅜
34	23¼	Norton 1.50	6	10	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—½
42	21¼	NorSim .25b	14	299	27⅛	26⅛	26⅞	—1½
66¼	45	Nrt S pf1.60		51	57	56½	56½	—1
20⅛	14⅛	Nucor .10e	7	9	20	19⅞	19⅞	—¼
20¾	12¼	NVF 4.03t	2	5	14¼	10⅞	14¼	+½

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—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
20½	10⅞	Oak Ind .32	5	2	12½	12⅛	12½	+¼
16⅞	14	OakiteP .84	11	2	14	14	14	
13½	7⅛	Occid Pet	18	200	9⅛	9	9	
51½	42½	OccidPt pf 4		52	44	43⅝	44	—½
48	37⅛	OcciP pf3.60		25	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞	—¼
27½	22⅛	OcciP pf2.16		4	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
17	12½	OgdenCp .60	6	26	13⅞	13½	13½	—⅛
31½	26⅛	Ogdn pf1.87		1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+¼
23⅞	19⅞	OhioEd 1.60	10	98	21½	21⅛	21⅛	+⅛
64	59	OhEd pf4.44		z50	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+⅛
64½	55¼	OhEd pf4.40		z50	58	58	58	
55¼	49	OhEd pf3.90		z70	50½	50½	50½	
28½	22	OklaGE 1.32	12	20	24½	24⅜	24½	—⅛
25¼	18⅞	OklaNG 1.32	9	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	
19⅞	12½	OlinCorp .88	8	60	14⅝	13⅞	14¼	+¼
12½	7½	Omark .20r	5	10	8¼	8	8¼	+¼
19⅝	12⅛	Oneida .76	6	23	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
17⅞	8⅞	OrangR 1.20	11	8	15⅞	15½	15⅞	+¼
42⅝	33	OtisElev 2	10	77	42¼	41¼	42¼	+¼
45⅞	28⅞	OutMar 1.20	9	105	39⅝	38⅞	39⅛	+1⅛
17⅝	10⅛	OutletCo .65	6	28	11¼	10¼	11¼	+1
32⅝	19	OvernitT .72	8	7	22⅞	22¼	22⅝	+⅛
43⅛	29½	OverSh .10e	16	70	42⅞	41½	42⅝	—⅛
34⅝	39⅞	OwenCn .96	13	29	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	
48⅝	27½	OwenIll 1.48	8	48	35	34⅞	34⅝	—¼
83¼	67	OwnII pf4.75		3	69⅞	69¼	69⅛	—¼
23⅞	15⅞	Oxfrdind .60	5	13	18½	18¼	18½	—¼

P-Q

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
16	10⅛	PacASh .37e		31	14⅞	14½	14½	—⅛
32⅛	24⅝	PacGsE 1.78	8	340	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛	—¼
26¼	20⅛	PacLtg 1.68	9	43	21⅞	21¼	21¼	
40½	30⅜	PacPetrl .50	20	70	32⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—⅝
26⅛	20⅛	PacPw 1.60	10	62	25	24⅝	24⅝	—¼
18⅞	15⅝	PacTT 1.20	9	29	16	16⅛	16⅛	
01¼	80	PacTT pf 6		z10	82	82	82	
12	8	PacTin .60a	6	1	9	9	9	
9⅛	4⅛	PaineWb .30		22	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	—⅛
17⅝	12⅜	PaiW pf1.30		3	13	12⅞	13	
8⅝	4⅛	PalmBc .25	6	31	5⅛	5	5	
24¼	4	Pamida Inc	12	22	7¼	7	7¼	+⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PanAm Air		202	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
45⅛	27	PanEP 1.90	7	229	31⅞	31⅛	31½	—⅛
32⅝	10⅝	Paprcft .60b	7	23	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+⅜
19	12	Pargas .90	8	31	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	—⅛
35⅛	19	ParHan 1.04	9	14	24½	24½	24½	
17⅞	8⅝	Pasco Inc	39	10	12½	12⅛	12⅝	
18⅝	11	Payl nw .27	9	6	13⅝	13¼	13½	
45⅞	19	PeabGa .04e	25	102	30⅛	29½	30	—2⅛
3¼	1⅛	Penn Cent		35	2	1⅞	1⅞	
10⅛	5⅛	PennDx .20b	6	21	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
8¼	3⅜	Penn Fruit		11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
101	72½	Penney 1.12	26	208	79⅞	77¼	78⅞	—⅞
60⅞	47⅝	PeC pf5.78k		1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	+1⅛
26	20	PaPwLt 1.68	8	45	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	+¼
104	102½	PaPL pf8.60		z10	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1⅛
109⅞	98½	PaPL pr8.40		z220	104½	103¼	103½	+1½
106	96	PaPL pr8.00		z100	100	99⅞	100	+1
65	65	PaPL pf4.50		z150	58	57¼	57¼	—⅝
63⅛	53	PaPL pf4.40		z20	54½	54½	54½	+¼
29	18⅞	Pennwlt 1.20	10	19	21	20⅝	20⅞	—⅝
47⅛	35⅛	Penwl pf2.50		2	37¼	37	37¼	—¼
27	20	Penwl pf1.60		12	22	22	22	
32	17½	Pennzoil .80	9	356	20¼	19⅞	20⅛	—½
96¼	80	Pennz pfB 6		6	89	89	89	
45⅝	25½	Pennz pf1.33		16	29⅛	29	29	—½
10⅝	6	PeopDrg .20	11	2	7	7	7	
39⅝	28	PeopGs 2.2	7	x55	29	28⅝	29	
89⅝	78⅛	PepsiCo 1.20	25	34	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞	—1⅛
49¼	29	PerkElm .22	39	105	35½	35	35⅛	—⅛
38⅞	27⅞	Pet Inc 1.35	8	9	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
21½	10⅝	Petinc pf 1		86	15	14⅝	14⅝	—⅛
31	10⅜	Petinc pf.80		8	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
31	14½	PeterPl 1.20	12	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
79	45⅝	PetrieS .40a	29	x24	69⅞	69½	69⅞	+¼
33⅝	11⅞	Petrolan .36	12	44	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	—⅛
25⅝	20	Petrlm 2.10e		7	20⅞	20½	20½	—⅝
52⅝	38¼	Pfizer .64a	26	508	43⅞	42½	42⅞	—⅛
50¼	38⅝	PhelpD 2.20	10	70	48	47⅝	48	
23⅛	19½	PhilaEl 1.64	10	180	20⅛	19⅞	20	—⅛
104	103	PhilE pf8.75		z200	107	106½	106½	—1
105⅛	96	PhilE pf7.80		2	98½	98½	98½	+1⅛
63½	54	PhilE pf4.40		z370	57⅛	55⅛	57½	+2
22⅛	17⅛	PhilSub 1.20	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	17⅛	
135⅛	104½	PhilMor 1.40	21	289	109½	107⅝	109¼	—⅛
11⅝	5½	Philip In .30	5	43	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
18⅛	10½	Phil Ind pf 1		2	12½	12½	12½	
57	40½	PhilPet 1.30	23	1064	52⅛	51⅜	52½	—⅛
31⅛	9¼	PhilVH .43a	5	86	12⅛	11⅛	11⅞	—⅛
57¼	21¼	Pickwik Int	17	36	33⅞	32⅛	32½	—1½
19⅝	15⅝	PiedNG 1.28	6	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	+⅛
24	5⅛	Pier 1 Imprt	10	475	7	6½	7	+⅛
55	38⅛	Pillsbry 1.52	12	39	46½	46⅛	46½	+1½
23⅛	14⅛	PionNGs .84	12	15	16½	16⅛	16½	+¼
37⅞	10⅛	PitneyB .68	10	102	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	
37⅞	13⅝	PittFrg .80b	11	1	14	14	14	
34⅞	20	Pittston .60b	20	205	27¼	25⅞	25⅞	—1⅛
36	14⅛	Pizza Hut	19	38	23⅞	23⅜	23⅞	—⅛
7¼	2	Plan Resrch	11	513	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
19¼	6½	Playboy .12	5	23	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
28¼	20⅛	Plessy 1.02e	18	24	23¼	22⅞	23⅛	
		Ples fn1.02e		5	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
26½	88¼	PNB 2.07e	9	72	20⅞	19⅝	20¼	+⅜
143½	101¼	Polaroid .32	76	57	108⅞	104¼	108¼	+4⅞
86¼	32	Ponderosa S	29	513	54	50⅝	53¼	+1⅛
33⅞	15⅝	PopeTa .40b	4	44	24⅝	24⅛	24½	—⅛
18⅞	11½	Portecin .80	8	15	12	11⅞	12	—⅛
22½	18½	PortGE 1.48	9	13	20⅝	20¼	20¼	—⅛
28⅛	19½	Potlch 1.20	7	28	27⅞	27	27½	—⅛
16⅝	13	PotmEl 1.08	9	55	14¼	14	14⅛	
47	29¼	PPGInd 1.70	6	504	31⅝	30	30⅞	—1⅛
14⅞	7⅝	Premier .32	10	21	9½	9½	9½	+¼
18¼	11	Premr pf.90		10	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	
120	93	Proct G 1.80	25	201	95⅞	94⅛	95¼	—⅛
9½	5⅛	ProdRsh .10	10	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅝	
20⅛	10⅝	PSA Inc	10	21	11¼	10⅞	11⅛	—⅜
24½	15⅜	PSvCol 1.20	8	49	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	—⅛
25¼	20⅞	PSvEG 1.72	9	346	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
122⅛	114	PSEG pf9.62		z120	115½	115½	115½	
107	97⅛	PSEG pf7.08		z100	99	98½	98½	+1
105⅛	96	PSEG pf7.80		1	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	+¼
107⅛	90	PSEG pf7.40		3	92	91½	92	+½
70½	61⅞	PSEG pf5.05		z100	63	63	63	
20⅜	17½	PSEG pf1.40		1	18	18	18	
45	35	PSvInd 2.42	11	27	43⅞	39⅜	40⅛	+1¼
25⅛	20	PSvNH 1.64	9	8	21	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
25⅛	18¼	PSvNM 1.20	7	20	19½	19⅛	19½	+⅛
4⅝	3	Pubickr .24t		4	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
6⅝	3½	Pueblo .28a	68	10	5⅝	5½	5½	
34⅛	26⅛	PugSPL 1.98	8	19	28⅛	28	28	—⅛
73⅝	46⅞	Pullman 2	13	178	72½	71⅞	72½	+⅝
19⅞	11⅞	PurexCp .84	8	x72	13½	12¾	13½	+⅛
27½	18⅛	Purex pf1.25		x12	20	19	19	—1⅛
17⅛	5⅝	PuritFsh .28	4	53	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+⅛
60⅞	29¼	Purolatr .88	17	10	47½	46⅝	46⅞	—1
47½	27⅛	QuakOat .72	17	86	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛	+¼
115	73	QukOat pf 3		1	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
44	18½	QuakStO .50	26	23	30⅞	30½	30⅞	+⅛
24	10	Questor .50	7	11	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	—⅛

R

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
45	32½	RalstonP .75	19	168	43⅛	42	42⅝	—⅜
22	6⅞	Ramad .12b	15	229	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
24	13	Ranco In .92	7	3	14½	14½	14½	
21	12⅛	RapdAm .50	3	47	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	—¼
32¼	21¼	RaybstsM 1	6	4	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	+⅜
12	7½	Raymint .20	11	16	10½	10⅛	10½	—¼
34¼	21⅛	Raythen .70	8	42	24⅛	23¼	23¼	—1
37⅝	22⅛	RCA 1	11	x593	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+⅛
91	62½	RCA cv pf 4		6	65	64⅝	64⅝	
53	45¼	RCA pf 3.50		z100	45¼	45¼	45¼	—⅜
2⅛	1⅛	viReads Co		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+⅛
31⅝	20⅛	RdgBate .25	25	x176	31½	30⅛	31⅛	+⅝
23¼	6	Redman .12	7	82	9⅛	8⅞	9	—⅜
27⅛	18	Reece .74a	11	13	24	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
19½	10	Reed Tool	23	11	14½	14¼	14½	—⅛
13⅝	8¼	ReichCh .40	6	27	9⅝	9¼	9¼	
10½	8	Reliab St .60	6	13	9½	9⅛	9¼	—½
27½	13⅝	RelianEl .80	10	82	17⅝	17	17¼	—⅛
76⅛	43¼	Relian pf 3		4	51	50½	50½	—½
48½	26	Relia pf1.60		2	31	31	31	
4⅝	1½	Republic Cp	10	40	1⅝	1½	1½	
28	16⅝	RepFinS .80	5	8	18¼	18	18¼	+¼
19⅝	13½	RepMtg 1.80	9	4	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	+¼
30⅛	21⅞	RepStl 1.20	5	75	22⅝	22¼	22¼	—¼
33⅛	21¼	RetailCred 2	8	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	—¼
54⅞	32⅛	RevcoDS .28	23	229	37⅞	38	38⅛	—⅝
9⅝	6⅛	Revere Cop		27	8⅛	8	8	
74	56⅛	Revlon 1.08	21	83	67⅞	67⅛	67⅜	—¼
6⅝	3⅛	Rexham Co	7	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
29⅛	17⅛	Rexnrd 1.04	8	3	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+¼
51⅛	34⅛	Rexn pf2.50		3	35⅛	35½	35½	+7
55⅞	41	Reyind 2.68	8	154	45¼	44	45	—⅛
61	40½	Reyl pf 2.25		5	46	45¼	45½	—⅛
18	12	ReynMet .40	33	249	17⅞	16⅝	17⅞	+⅛
60¼	52⅝	ReyM pf4.50		1	57⅛	57⅛	57⅛	+½
18½	8	ReynSec .50	7	24	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅜
16⅝	11⅛	Richrdsn .80	6	8	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
84¼	62¼	RichMll 1.16	17	23	62⅞	62¼	62¼	—⅝
22	16½	Richmnd .60	8	253	20⅛	20	20	—¼
29⅝	12⅛	RidderP .32	11	7	16⅛	16½	16½	—¼
20⅛	14	RiegelTex 1	5	5	16¼	16	16¼	
17⅛	9⅛	RioGran .60	4	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
12⅜	9⅛	RioGr pf.80		10	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+⅛
55⅝	20	RiteAid .10	26	740	25⅞	24	25⅛	+⅛
40	17⅞	RivianF .86	12	13	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
6⅝	4⅝	RoanST .78e		96	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+⅛
37⅝	18⅛	Robshaw .98	7	6	20¼	20	20	—⅛
23	16⅛	Robrtsn 1.10	6	16	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	—⅝
37¼	26¼	RobinsA .22	28	357	28½	26⅝	27⅝	+1⅝
24⅛	19⅜	RochGs 1.24	8	9	21½	21⅛	21⅛	—⅛
25¼	20½	RochTl .70a	14	9	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	
17⅝	9⅝	Rockwer .28	5	5	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
32⅝	25⅛	Rockwll 1.80	7	20	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	—¼
82½	68⅛	Rkint pf4.75		6	70⅛	69⅝	69⅝	—1
29¼	22⅜	Rkint pf1.35		11	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
116	78¼	RohmH 1.12	20	128	97	94¼	94⅛	—2½
23½	12½	Rohr Ind .80	8	7	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	
36½	14⅛	Rollinsln .18	19	27	23¼	22½	22½	—⅝
7⅝	5	Ronson .20b	14	16	7	7	7	
32¼	17½	Roper Cp 1	6	52	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
34⅞	27	RorerA .76	17	73	29⅞	29	29⅛	—⅛
33½	18⅝	Rosario .30	18	x42	27	26⅞	27	+½
45¼	21	RoyCCol .64	15	27	25⅛	24⅛	24⅝	—⅛
46½	38⅝	RoylD 2.36e	11	48	42	41½	42	+¼
		RoID fn2.36e		5	39½	39⅛	39½	
12½	5⅛	Royal Ind	5	15	7	7	7	—⅛
13½	8	RTE Cp .84e	16	17	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+⅛
43⅝	42½	Rubbermd	35	22	44	43⅛	43⅝	—⅛
6⅝	4⅝	Jucker Co		400	6⅝	5	6	+⅝
18⅝	10½	RussTog .70	5	13	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
44¼	31	RydrSys .30	27	139	41	40⅛	40½	—⅝

S

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
7	3⅝	Safeard Ind	6	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
44½	27¼	Safewy 1.60	9	135	34½	33⅝	34	—⅜
31⅞	24⅝	StJosM 1.50	9	109	31⅛	31	31⅛	+⅛
17	14⅛	StJoLtP 1.12	7	13	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+⅛
45¼	30⅞	StLSaF 2.50	6	21	31⅝	31½	31⅝	—⅛
15⅛	11⅛	StPaulS .80e		44	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+⅜
46⅝	35⅛	StRegP 1.60	11	46	44½	43⅞	44¼	—⅛
10⅛	6⅝	SalantCp .24	4	120	7½	7¼	7¼	—⅛
20⅛	16	SanDGs 1.20	8	19	17⅞	17⅛	17½	—⅛
18⅛	6⅝	Sandrs Asso	10	8	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
17⅝	9⅝	Sangamo .60	7	10	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	—⅜
23⅞	14	SJuan 2.19t	14	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
34⅞	22⅛	SFe In 1.60a	6	83	24⅝	23⅞	23⅞	—½
9⅞	6⅝	SFeInd pf.50		19	7½	7⅛	7¼	
71½	43½	SanFInt .05e	30	74	68⅛	67⅝	68	—½
8½	5	SarWeSc .30	10	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
17¼	14⅛	SaulRI 1.53e	10	16	16⅝	16¼	16½	
16	13⅜	SavanE 1.12	10	10	14⅛	14½	14⅞	+⅛
8½	15⅜	SavnEA .33e		1	16½	16½	16½	+⅛
10⅝	5	SavA Stp .24	6	38	5½	5¼	5¼	+⅛
13⅞	5⅝	SavODr .12e	11	17	6	5⅝	6	+⅛
17⅞	6⅛	SavinB Mch	19	37	6⅝	6⅜	6½	—⅛
14¼	4½	Saxon Ind	4	119	5	4⅝	5	—⅛
27½	5⅝	SCA Svc	9	24	9⅝	9¼	9½	—⅛
10⅛	5¼	Schaefer Cp		7	7	6½	6½	—⅛
87⅛	69⅝	SchePlg .62	41	836	73⅝	69⅝	73	+2⅛
68⅞	53	SchlitzBr .64	35	223	64⅜	63⅛	63⅝	—1⅞
119	82½	Schlmbg .60	52	192	115⅝	114½	114½	—2
18⅝	10⅝	SCM Cp .40	6	41	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
9⅛	5	SCOAInd .60	1	61	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	—⅛
21⅞	9¼	ScotLFd .58	5	24	12⅝	12¼	12¼	—⅛
44⅝	24⅝	ScotFetz 1a	13	87	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—½
13⅝	8	ScottFor .60	6	21	9⅝	9	9½	+⅛
17¼	11¼	ScottPap .56	11	235	16	15½	15⅝	—⅛
28¼	16⅝	ScovilM .80	7	15	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅛
69	41⅛	Scovil pf2.50		13	42½	42⅛	42⅛	—⅛
9⅛	6⅝	ScudDuoVt		18	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
8⅝	7⅛	Scud pf.31k		17	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
52¼	21⅞	SeaCL 2.20b	4	78	22⅞	22½	22½	—⅛
12	4½	SbdWA .53t	5	103	4½	4⅛	4⅛	—⅛
15⅝	8¼	Seagrve .34e	5	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅛
29½	16½	SealPw .72b	7	4	17⅛	17½	17½	—½
39⅝	27½	SearleG .46	25	232	28⅞	28⅛	28½	+¼
123¼	91⅛	SearsR 1.60	22	243	95⅛	94	95	
9¼	1⅞	Seatrain Lin		18	3	2⅞	3	+¼
64½	35⅛	Sedcolnc .08	26	35	45⅛	44⅛	45	—⅜
12⅝	7½	Shakspre .28	9	35	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
22	9⅛	Shapell .10	5	29	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
59⅝	45⅛	ShellOil 2.40	12	88	55⅛	54⅝	55	—½
35¼	27	ShellT 1.09e	12	1	27	27	27	—⅛
23⅛	8⅝	ShellrGl .56	4	91	9⅝	9	9	—⅛
24½	15⅛	ShllGl pf1.40		2	16¼	16¼	16¼	
34¼	17¼	ShllGl pf1.35		9	17½	17⅛	17⅛	—¼
51⅝	32½	Sherw Wm 2	8	105	32⅝	32	32⅝	—¼
85	57¼	Shr W pf4.40		z140	61	61	61	
10	5⅛	SiegelH .20e	5	8	8	8	8	
15⅝	11½	SierraPc .86	8	9	12⅝	12½	12½	—¼
22⅛	15⅞	Signal .60b	9	476	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+½
48⅛	36	Signal pf2.20		49	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+1⅛
20⅝	15⅝	Signal pf 1		4	19½	19	19	+⅛
54	43½	Signode .86a	17	18	50⅝	50½	50⅝	+⅛
5¼	2⅝	Simm Prec	10	12	4½	4½	4½	
28	15¼	Simmons .88	8	39	17½	16⅞	17¼	+⅛
60⅝	42⅛	SimPat .33a	46	81	55⅞	54⅝	55	—1
73½	44½	Singer 2.40		55	50½	49⅞	50	—⅛
96	58⅝	Singr pf3.50		7	65	65	65	—½
26⅝	16½	SkaggCo .40	15	21	18½	17⅜	18⅛	+⅞
69⅛	52	Skelly Oil 1	17	11	58⅛	57⅛	57⅛	
44	18⅛	SkilCp .90e	8	10	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+⅜
33¼	13½	Skyline .24	11	722	18⅝	17⅜	18⅛	—⅛
34½	12¼	SlaterW .40	15	228	27⅝	26⅛	26½	—1
22¼	14⅛	SmithAO .78	5	18	16	15⅞	16	
23½	15	SmithInt .22	20	160	21¼	20	20⅞	+⅝
61⅞	46⅞	Smithkline 2	14	138	48⅞	47½	48⅛	—½
23	15	SmithTr .40	8	9	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	+¼
21¼	12	SolaBas .56	8	23	13¼	13	13¼	+¼
8⅝	4⅛	Sonesta		107	5	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
57⅛	38⅛	SonyCp .05e	38	199	44⅛	43½	44⅛	+⅝
		Sony fn.05e		19	39¼	38⅞	39¼	
33	25½	SooLin 1.62e	5	4	29⅞	29½	29⅞	—⅛
10	6⅛	SOS Con .27	6	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
25	18½	SCarEG 1.43	10	243	19⅛	19⅛	19½	—⅛
20	8⅝	Southdwn In	4	45	11½	11¼	11¼	—⅛
35⅛	21½	Sodw pf1.80		2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—¼
38⅛	32½	SoeastBk 6	17	22	35	34⅝	34⅞	
17½	14⅝	SoestPS 1.28	10	3	15	15	15	+⅛
28½	20⅛	SoCalE 1.56	9	76	23	22½	22⅞	—⅛
20⅝	16⅛	SouthCo 1.34	9	336	18½	18¼	18¼	—¼
40¼	32⅛	SoulGE 2.08	7	3	34	34	34	+⅛
66⅛	42⅛	SoNRes 1.50	9	49	48⅛	48	48¼	
45	36⅛	SNET 2.72	8	11	38¼	37¼	37⅝	—⅜
44⅛	28	SouPac 2.16	8	302	29⅝	28⅞	29	—⅝
50¼	29⅞	SouRy 1.72	7	327	33¼	32½	32½	—1
7⅛	6¼	Sou Ry pf.50		9	6½	6⅝	6½	
33⅛	24	SouUGs 1.50	8	8	27⅛	27	27¼	—⅛
32¼	14⅛	Southld .24b	11	28	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
11⅞	7⅝	Swtfor .20	4	24	9⅛	9	9	—¼
21¼	19	SwtFl pf1.50		5	20⅞	20½	20⅞	+⅜
14⅛	10⅝	SwstPSv .82	11	23	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
30½	15⅛	SperryHut 1	4	5	16¼	16⅛	16¼	
51⅞	35⅛	SperryR .66	17	618	50⅛	49⅛	49⅞	—¼
19	11	Sprague El	10	127	17⅛	16¼	17⅛	+⅛
15⅛	11⅛	SpringM .60	6	9	12⅛	12½	12⅝	—¼
38	23	SquareD 1a	20	x213	30⅞	30	30⅝	+⅛
114⅛	88⅛	Squibb 1.56	26	272	89	88	88⅛	—⅛
29½	23¼	StaleyM 1.40	8	6	26⅛	26	26⅛	+½
24⅞	22	StPrSec .16e		76	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	—⅛
55⅛	46⅛	StBrand 1.73	14	45	49⅞	49⅛	49⅝	
56¼	34	StBPaint .25	42	43	48	47	47⅛	—⅝
90	61⅛	StdOilCal 3	8	274	62⅝	62⅛	62⅛	—⅝
91⅛	76½	StOilInd 2.68	13	86	84½	83⅞	83⅞	—⅜
124¼	84½	StOilOh 2.70	28	73	122	121	122	—½
9¼	6⅛	StPress .20e	6	16	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	—⅛
11⅛	9⅛	StPrudnl .66	10	11	10	9⅝	10	+¼
20¼	13	Standex .40	6	11	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
44⅞	30	StanWks .96	12	16	35½	35	35¼	
16¼	8⅛	Stanray .60	6	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
25	16¼	Starrett 1	9	x10	22½	22¼	22¼	—½
28	20	StatMI 2.48e	8	18	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
14	11⅞	StatMS .56e		31	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
49⅜	40	StaufCh 1.90	9	23	42	41⅞	42	+¼
10⅝	7⅛	Sterchi .48b	6	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
37⅛	31⅝	SterDrug .60	26	213	33⅛	32½	32½	—½
35¼	24⅛	Stevens 1.50	6	11	28⅝	28½	28½	—¼
35⅝	26¼	StewWa 1.85	8	12	28	27⅝	28	+¼
21⅞	14⅛	StokeVanC 1	6	8	15⅛	15	15	—⅛
14½	12½	StokVC pf1		z80	12½	12½	12½	—¼
44	32¼	StoneWeb 2	8	8	38	37⅞	38	
13⅝	8⅝	StoneCon .30	8	7	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	
44	15⅞	StorerBg 1b	9	453	21	19⅝	19⅝	—1½
15⅝	7⅛	StridRite .65	6	36	9	8⅝	8⅝	—⅜
55	32½	StuWor 1.32	4	7	36	36	36	
41¼	26⅛	StW pfA1.40		20	27½	27¼	27½	+⅛
17⅝	2⅝	SuavSh .10p	6	43	3	2⅞	3	
33	15⅝	SubnPro .80	10	19	21⅞	21⅛	21⅛	—¼
25½	14⅛	Sun Chm .40	7	6	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—¼
54⅞	42¼	SunOil 1b	12	21	47⅞	47	47	+½
48⅝	38¼	SunO pf2.25		31	40¼	40	40	—⅛
34⅝	20¼	Sunbeam .90	12	8	24½	24⅛	24¼	—⅛
33⅞	15⅞	Sundstrd .80	12	68	20⅞	20	20⅛	—¼
50½	40¼	Sunds pf3.50		2	42⅝	42⅛	42½	—⅛
16⅛	9⅞	Sunshne Mn	136	40	12½	12⅛	12¼	
24⅞	13⅝	SupValu .76	6	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
353	210	Supr Oil 1.40	64	50	213	202	210	—2
14⅝	5⅝	SupmkG .20	10	70	6⅛	6	6	—¼
38	17⅞	Supm pf1.30		1	19½	19½	19½	
19	13½	Sutro 1.43e	9	27	15½	14⅞	15⅛	+⅝
12⅝	7⅛	Swank .68a	7	19	8	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
37⅝	20¼	Sybron .72	15	154	28	27½	27⅞	—½
62	40⅛	Sybrn pf2.40		2	48	47½	48	
15⅞	7⅛	Systron Don	8	8	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	—¼

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—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
58⅝	22	Taft Brd .60	11	24	31⅝	30¼	30¼	—1½
20	9⅛	Talcott .27p		16	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+⅝
11⅞	5	Talley .60a	5	39	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+¼
15⅞	10	Talley pfB 1		10	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
22¼	18⅛	TampaE .88	11	34	21½	21¼	21½	+¼
46⅞	15⅝	Tandy Corp	11	164	20⅝	19¼	20⅛	—¼
23	9½	Tappan .40	5	23	10	9⅞	10	
20¼	9⅝	Technicon	26	3	17⅝	17½	17½	—⅝
53⅞	29⅞	Tektrnx .20e	22	84	47⅝	46⅛	46½	—⅛
19⅜	4⅛	Telecor .24e	6	37	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—¼
20½	11⅛	Teledyn .59t	5	38	10½	12⅝	13	
6⅛	3⅝	Telex Cp		1087	4½	3⅝	4⅛	+⅛
30⅛	19⅝	Tennco 1.72	8	313	22⅛	21⅞	22¼	
8⅞	3⅝	Tennco wt A		78	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
112¼	75⅛	Tennc pf5.50		9	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	—⅛
43⅞	24	Tesoro Pet	9	147	30	29½	30	—⅛
43⅞	28⅛	Texaco 1.72	8	536	29⅞	29½	29⅝	+⅛
61¼	38⅛	TexETr 1.58	12	491	42⅛	41¼	41⅝	—⅜
40	22⅝	TexGsT 1.64	7	77	25¼	24⅝	25⅛	—⅜
39⅞	23	TxGs pf1.50		1	26	26	26	+1½
27⅞	17⅛	Texasglf .60	17	129	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛	—⅝
27⅛	16⅛	Texasind 1b	7	24	17¼	17	17¼	
117⅞	83	TexInst .56	26	402	108⅞	105¼	106¼	—2⅝
39	13⅝	TexOilG .01	22	71	19	18⅝	19	—⅛
24	16⅝	TexPLd .54e	15	3	20⅝	21¼	21⅛	—¼
34½	27	TexUt 1.04	15	263	30⅝	30	30¼	—⅝
31⅞	11⅛	Texfl Ind	4	406	14	13½	13⅞	+⅝
34⅝	16½	Textron .96	8	67	22	21⅝	21⅞	—¼
44½	28⅛	Textr pf2.08		24	32	30⅞	31	—⅝
34¼	19⅝	Textr pf1.40		7	22½	21⅛	21¼	—1
22	8⅛	Thiokol .50	7	56	13⅛	12⅝	13⅛	+⅝
101½	79⅛	ThmBet 1.28	29	14	99½	97¼	98	—2
21⅞	10⅝	Thomin .40b	7	5	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—¼
24⅝	12⅝	ThompJW 1	6	5	14	13⅝	13⅝	—¼
12	6⅝	ThriftyD .37	7	43	7½	7¼	7½	+⅛
28¼	18½	Tl Corp 1.40	7	37	21½	21⅛	21½	—⅛
39¼	23	TidwelM .52	14	8	30⅞	30½	30½	—⅛
63¼	29½	Time In 1.90	9	50	37½	36½	37½	+⅜
25⅞	16½	TimeMir .32	12	x25	18⅛	17¾	18⅛	+⅛
42⅝	31⅞	Timkn 1.80a	7	15	34⅛	33½	34⅛	+¼
25	15⅛	TishRlt .40b	133	37	19	18⅝	18⅝	—⅜
9⅝	5½	Tobin Pkg		1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
24⅛	12	TodShp .20p	433	4	13¼	13	13	—½
30⅞	25⅛	ToledE 1.92	9	10	27½	27¼	27⅞	
23⅞	14⅛	TonkaCp .40	10	7	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	+⅛
46	17⅞	ToolRh 1.14t	11	186	21⅝	20⅝	21½	—¼
17½	7	ToolRol .40b	10	8	9	9	9	—⅛
69½	36⅛	TraneCo .96	11	12	44	43¼	44	—⅛
43	26	TranUn 2.44	12	118	34⅛	33⅝	33⅝	—⅞
42⅞	18	Trans W Air	5	330	19½	19	19⅛	—⅜
29⅛	19⅝	TWA pf 2		5	21	21	21	
15¼	6⅛	TranWd Fin	4	16	8⅛	7⅝	8⅛	+⅜
17⅝	10⅛	Transm .55b	9	215	12⅛	12	12⅛	
128	82½	Trans pf4.50		5	90½	90½	90½	+2
23¼	18⅛	Trainc 1.21e		12	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅜
15	8¼	Transcn .43	7	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
40¼	26½	Travelers 1	10	273	33¼	32½	33¼	+¼
50¼	36⅛	Travelr pf 2		19	41⅛	39½	41¼	
14⅞	4⅞	TrvLdg .25e	14	50	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
34¼	25½	TriCon 2.80e		46	28⅛	27⅝	27⅞	—1
36⅛	32	TriCn pf2.50		11	33	32¼	32¼	—1¼
37	26½	Tri SM 2.81e	9	30	29⅝	28½	29⅝	+⅞
16⅝	11½	Triangln .80	8	12	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+⅜
25⅞	16	Trinityln .56	8	24	18⅞	18⅛	18⅝	—⅜
57⅞	16	Tropicana	30	125	31⅛	30½	31⅛	—1⅛
34⅞	20¼	TRW In 1.04	9	53	24⅞	24⅛	24⅞	—⅛
89⅛	60½	TRW pf4.40		16	65½	65⅛	65½	+¼
15⅛	11⅛	TucsonG .84	8	142	13	12⅞	13	+¼
12⅞	6½	TwenCe .10e	8	33	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
25¼	11⅞	TylerCp .20	5	40	15⅝	15½	15½	—¼

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—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
34½	15⅝	UAL Inc	10	266	17½	17	17	—½
22¼	15⅝	UARCO 1.10	7	3	16	16	16	—⅛
19⅝	15⅛	UGI Cp 1.32	8	18	16	15⅞	16	
21⅝	11⅛	UMC Ind .84	6	13	12⅞	12½	12⅝	
11¼	8½	Unarco .40b	5	3	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
56⅞	35⅝	U Camp 1.40	15	471	52½	51	52	—⅝
51⅛	33⅞	UnCarb 2.10	8	148	37	36⅛	36⅞	—½
41⅞	22	UnCom 1.33	6	12	24½	24½	24½	+¼
10⅝	4⅛	Union Corp	12	54	7⅛	7⅜	7½	+⅛
18⅝	15½	Un Elec 1.28	11	78	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
100⅝	90½	Un El pf7.44		2	93½	92½	93½	+1
62½	55½	Un El pf4.50		z100	57	56½	56½	—1
27⅝	4⅛	Un Fidelity	3	198	4½	4	4⅛	—¼
41¼	32⅝	UnOCal 1.60	8	113	36⅝	35¼	36⅝	+¼
54¼	46¼	UOCa pf2.50		38	49¼	48	48¼	—1¼
70½	51½	UPacCp 2.40	12	178	63¼	61⅝	63¼	+½
13⅛	9⅛	UnPac pf.47		6	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	
40	23	Unionsrn .84	8	29	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	—⅜
16	10½	Uniroyal .70	6	172	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	—¼
106½	96¼	Uniryal pf 8		z230	99¼	98⅛	99½	
7⅞	1⅛	Unishops		24	2½	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
46⅛	25⅜	Unit Air 1.80	6	58	29	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
12⅞	6	Unit Brands	7	61	8	7⅝	7⅞	—⅛
15½	12¼	UBrd pf1.20		4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
10	7⅛	Unit Cp .72e		46	8⅛	8	8⅛	
15	6⅝	UnitFin Cal	4	92	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	—½
31	19½	UnitGas .92	8	13	23	22¼	23	
34⅛	28¼	Ullium 2.24	7	13	29½	29⅛	29¼	
9⅝	5	Unitind .34	5	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+¼
28⅝	16⅛	UJerBk 1.04	8	4	18	18	18	—⅛
23½	17½	UnMM 1.30	6	84	18½	18½	18½	
13⅛	6	Un Nuclr		20	9½	9¼	9½	+⅛
2⅞	1⅛	UnitPk Min		49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
27⅛	12⅛	UnRefng .32	5	10	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅜
44⅛	36⅝	USFidG 2.40	10	49	37⅛	36⅞	37	—⅛
39¼	25	USFor 6.07e		7	27⅝	27	27¼	+⅛
24⅞	16¼	US Frgt 1.40	9	89	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+⅛
27¾	20¼	USGyps 1.60	7	60	21⅞	20¼	20⅞	—¼
30⅝	23¼	USGy pf1.80		26	25½	25	25	
25¼	7½	USHome .16	5	81	10¼	9⅞	10	
21⅞	10⅝	US Ind .65	5	182	13¼	12¾	13⅛	
35½	15½	USLeasg .24	18	11	23½	23½	23½	
16⅛	12⅞	US Rlty 1.36	14	4	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	+⅛
23¼	12¼	US Shoe .95	6	51	13⅛	13	13⅛	
35	26⅛	USSteel 1.60	7	123	30	29½	29⅝	
20	11⅛	USTobac .76	10	65	14¼	13⅝	14⅛	
23⅝	16⅞	UnitTel 1.04	11	28	18⅝	18½	18½	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	UnTel wt		10	4⅝	4½	4½	—⅛
30	22½	UnTl 3pf1.50		10	24½	24	24½	+1
13⅝	6⅝	Unitrode Cp	12	60	10½	10¼	10½	+¼
35	26½	UnLeaf 1.76	6	3	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
25½	16½	UnivOil .12e	13	64	18⅝	18¼	18½	—⅛
104⅞	72⅛	Upjohn .88	38	398	80¼	76⅛	79⅝	+4⅛
16⅛	10	UrisBld .20p		4	11	10⅞	11	
34⅞	21⅛	USLIFE Cp	16	90	33	32⅝	33	+⅛
14⅛	10⅝	USLInc .61e		x21	12	11⅞	12	+⅛
23⅝	15	USM stp .60	6	9	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
33⅞	26¼	USM pf2.10		2	27½	27½	27⅝	—⅛
52¼	39⅝	Utah In .44a	28	229	49⅛	48⅝	48⅞	—1⅛
38½	34	UtahPL 2.32	8	25	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—½
29¼	23	UV Ind 1a	5	27	28	27⅛	27⅝	—½
71	65⅛	UV In pf5.50		4	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
24¼	20¼	UV In pf1.36		19	22	21⅞	22	—⅛

V

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
19⅛	9⅛	Varian .05e	16	152	15	14¼	15	
20¼	9½	VCA Cp .44	6	68	10½	9¾	10¼	—⅛
34⅞	23½	Veeder 1.60	7	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	—⅛
15	7⅝	VendoCo .40	9	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+⅜
17	7	Venice .20b	6	6	10	9⅝	10	
15⅛	14	VestSec .82e		33	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
34⅞	17	Vetco Offsh	35	517	26⅝	25	26	+⅝
34⅛	20	VF Corp .64	11	13	21	20⅝	21	
20	7⅛	Viacom Int	13	121	8	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅝	9½	VictCmp .50	10	10	10	9⅝	9⅞	—⅛
23⅞	17	VaEPw 1.18	8	116	18⅝	18⅛	18¼	+⅛
105½	95	VaEP pf7.72		250	97½	97½	97½	—1½
102⅛	90¼	VaEP pf7.45		z10	93	93	93	
73½	64	VaE&P pf 5		z140	66	65	65	+½
67¼	60	VaEP pf4.80		z20	61	61	61	
19½	7⅛	Vornado .97t	4	14	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—⅛
22½	15⅛	VSI Corp .52	7	3	16⅛	16⅛	16½	—¼
28½	22⅛	VulMat 1.40	7	4	25½	25	25	—⅜
13¼	10	VWR Un .48	7	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	

W

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
44⅞	29¼	Wachova .76	16	18	38	37½	38	+⅜
96⅞	63⅛	Wach pf2.20		32	82	82	82	+2½
33⅛	21⅝	WacRl 2.50a	9	19	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+¼
22⅛	15⅛	Walgreen 1	7	9	16	15⅞	16	+⅛
25⅞	14⅛	Wall Bus .45	13	3	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+⅜
34⅞	14⅛	WalMar .05e	26	61	21⅜	20⅝	21	—½
33⅛	12	Wang Labs	22	79	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	—1
12	4⅛	Ward Foods		12	7	7	7	+⅛
20⅛	12	Warnaco .80	5	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
16	10	WrnerCo .50	7	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
39⅛	10⅝	WrnCom .40	5	196	12¼	11¼	11¼	—⅝
133⅛	50	WrnC pf4.25		33	54	50	51	—4
78	22	WrnC pf1.25		6	25	24¼	24⅝	—⅛
54⅞	42¼	WarnL .72e	25	373	42⅞	43⅛	42⅞	
43¼	22	Warn S 1.20	12	19	32½	31⅛	31⅞	—⅜
27⅞	23⅛	WashGs 1.88	6	11	24½	24⅛	24⅛	—¼
19¼	14⅛	WashStl .88	5	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	+⅛
22⅝	18⅛	WasWP 1.44	9	13	20	19¾	19⅞	—⅛
41¾	16½	Watkin Jhns	14	10	21¼	21	21	—½
11¼	6⅝	WayGos .60	8	x6	6½	6⅜	6½	—⅛
4⅞	3½	Wean Unit		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¼	7	Weathrd .40	5	25	8⅛	8	8	—⅛
8¼	4½	Webb Del E	4	16	5	4⅞	4⅞	—⅛
17⅞	9	WeilMcL .54	4	10	9⅝	9¼	9¼	—¼
21⅜	12⅝	WeisMkt .50	9	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	—¼
29½	19¼	WellFgo .96	10	96	23	22¼	22⅛	—⅛
25⅞	18½	WilFM 2.12e	9	39	21¼	21	21¼	—⅛
21⅛	9⅛	WellsRG .60	5	5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	—⅜
18¼	10½	WescoF .23r	5	4	12½	12	12⅛	
63⅛	58⅝	WtPP pf4.50		z100	58¼	58¼	58¼	
30⅝	19	WtPtPep 2a	7	30	25⅛	25⅛	25⅝	—⅜
14⅛	6½	WnAirL .15r	8	44	9½	9⅛	9¼	—⅛
37⅛	25⅛	WnBnc 1.40	8	42	28⅛	27⅞	28	—¼
14½	6⅛	Wn Pac Ind	10	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	—⅜
49½	15⅛	WUnion 1.40	8	172	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	—½
80	61	Wn Un pf 6		2	64½	64	64	—1
99	49	WnUn pf4.60		5	50½	50	50½	+½
110¼	52	WnUn pf4.90		8	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—⅜
47⅞	31⅛	WestgEl .97	14	716	33	32½	32⅞	—⅛
64	54	Wst E pf3.80		z80	55¼	55¼	55¼	—¼
34	19⅝	Wstvco 1.10	11	102	32¼	31¼	32	
71	44¼	Weyerh .85a	15	451	67⅛	66½	67⅛	—⅜
62	49⅛	Wyhr pf2.75		285	57¼	56	56⅞	—⅜
23¼	9⅝	WhelFry .40	12	39	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	—⅛
21⅞	11¼	WheelPitt St	5	23	13	12⅝	12⅞	+⅛
37½	23¼	Whirlpol .80	14	183	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+⅜
21⅞	11½	WhitCon .60	5	47	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	—⅛
16	8¼	White Motor	9	42	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	
7¼	2⅝	Whittaker	55	127	3	2⅞	2⅞	—⅛
28⅞	16	WickesCrp 1	7	132	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛	—⅛
8	5⅛	WiebtSt .25b	7	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
48½	17⅞	WillRoss .48	18	32	27⅞	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
56⅞	39	Williams Co	12	335	52⅞	50⅛	52⅞	+2⅛
36⅝	19	Wms Co wt		408	33⅛	31⅛	33⅛	+2⅛
50	35¼	Wms C pf.80		11	45	45	45⅛	+⅞
41¼	29¼	WinnDx 1.26	15	19	33½	31⅛	31⅛	—1
27⅛	4⅛	Winnebago		149	5⅛	5	5⅛	
25½	21⅞	WisEl P 1.72	10	63	24	23¼	23½	—⅛
114¼	105⅛	WisE pf8.90		z110	108½	108½	108½	
105	93	WisE pf7.75		z100	98	98	98	
18	16	WiscPS 1.24	9	13	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝	—⅛
24¼	16¼	WitcoCh .98	7	13	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅛	WolvW .05p	32	11	3⅝	3¼	3¼	
19⅞	11	Wometco .48	9	47	11½	10⅞	11⅛	
19⅝	9⅞	WoodsCp .48	6	2	12⅛	12¼	12¼	+⅛
31⅞	19⅝	Wolwth 1.20	7	87	22½	22⅛	22⅛	—⅛
47½	32⅝	Wolw pf2.20		14	35⅛	35¼	35⅛	—⅛
7⅝	3⅝	World Arwy	14	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
68½	57⅛	Wrigley 2.40	13	x9	65	64⅝	64⅝	—⅛
17½	10	Wurlitzr .80	7	3	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
11¼	4	Wyly Corp		17	4⅞	4¼	4⅛	

X

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
170	139½	XeroxCp .88	41	645	147½	145⅛	146⅛	—1⅞
28½	15	Xtra 1.57t	6	25	21⅛	20⅞	21	+⅛

Y

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
14⅞	9¼	YngsDr .20e	9	8	11⅞	11¼	11¾	—⅛

Z

—1973— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
43½	16¼	ZaleCorp .72	8	19	18⅞	18½	18⅞	—⅛
35	14⅛	Zale pfA .80		5	15	14⅞	14⅞	—1⅛
37¼	19½	Zapata Corp	5	327	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+3
29¼	9	Zayre Corp	4	2	11⅞	11¼	11¼	—⅛
56	33⅛	ZenithR 1.52	11	149	33⅛	33⅛	33¼	
20⅞	10¼	Zurn Ind .28	14	37	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only

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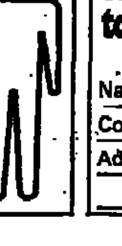
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IDA Ireland
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26⅝	12½	AAR Corp	10	4	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
12⅞	5½	AAVCos .20	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3¼	1½	Aberden Pel	50	5	1⅝	1½	1½—	¼
3⅝	1¼	Acme Haml	162	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	3⅝	Action Ind	6	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	Adam Russl	6	22	2¾	2½	2½—	¼
6⅞	1⅞	ADM Indust		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅞	10¼	Admirlin .50	6	23	17¾	17⅝	17¾	
17¼	7½	Adobe Corp	20	109	11½	11	11 —	½
5½	2⅝	A&EPlast P	5	19	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
2⅝	1¼	Aerodex Inc		6	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
7½	3⅝	AeroFlo .08r	7	3	5⅝	5	5⅝+	⅝
4⅞	2	Aeronca Inc		4	2	2	2	
3⅝	1⅞	Aerosol	11	10	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	4	AffilCap .39t	4	8	4½	4½	4½+	⅛
10⅞	4⅝	Affil Hsp .20	9	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16	4⅝	AIC Phr .56t	6	8	5	4⅞	5	
12	7¼	Airborn Frt	15	40	9¾	9¾	9¾—	¼
11⅛	6¼	Airpax .45t	6	5	8	8	8 —	¼
24⅝	19⅝	Airwick .16	29	27	22⅝	22¼	22¼—	½
19½	12¾	AlaxMag .60	9	4	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
58	52½	AlaP pf4.20		z75	52½	52½	52½	
19⅝	10⅝	Alan Wood	5	6	14⅝	14¼	14⅝+	½
7⅜	4¼	Alaska Airl		7	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞+	⅛
4⅝	2½	Alba Waldn		14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
12⅝	6⅝	Alcolac .05e	12	3	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
2⅝	1⅛	AllAmer Ind		1	2	2	2 —	⅛
17	7¾	Alleghy Airl	11	30	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
61	31	AllegA pfC 3		3	34	32	32 —	3
6⅝	3	AllegA wtN		2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
10⅞	5⅝	Alleg C pwt		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	AllanTR .79t	6	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
4¼	1⅞	Allied Art	1	21	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
12⅛	8½	Allied Cntrl	11	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
26¼	17⅛	AlldThr 1.14	6	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
3⅝	2⅝	Alpha Ind	18	5	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
7½	4	Altamil Cp	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
1⅞	¾	Altec Corp		9	15-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
7¼	½	Altec Cp wt		6	⅝	9-16	⅝—1-16	
4⅝	2½	Altec Crp pf		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	
54¾	48½	Alcoa pf3.75		z50	50½	50½	50½	
12⅞	7¾	AlumSpc .44	9	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
6½	2⅝	Amco Ind	72	7	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
12	5	AHessLL wt		51	6⅝	6	6⅛—	⅛
4⅝	1¾	Am Agronics		10	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
14	8	AmBiltrt .50	5	7	8¾	8⅝	8¾—	⅛
26⅜	14⅞	AmBusP .20	18	3	17⅛	17	17 —	⅜
3½	⅞	ACenMtg wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
30⅝	24⅝	AFitch 2.74e	9	26	28	27½	28 +	⅜
5	2	AmFitch wt		10	3	3	3 +	⅛
16½	10	A GarP .06e	7	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
4	2	A Girl Fash		4	2	2	2	
10⅞	6½	Alsraell .26e	7	10	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
9	6½	AMaizoA .33	7	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
9	6½	AMaizeB .33	7	9	6¾	6½	6¾	
24	5⅝	AmMt I .10e	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
38¾	31½	A Petrl 1.10	11	13	33½	33¼	33¼+	¼
14⅝	6½	A Plan 2.30t	10	11	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
4⅝	3	A Prec .05e	9	6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
11	9⅝	A RltT 1.13e	11	38	10⅞	10¼	10⅞+	⅜
16¼	4⅝	Am Recreat	7	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	¼
18⅝	6¾	ASafeE .48t	6	7	8	8	8	
6⅛	3¾	A Techl .08e	5	8	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
26¾	7¾	AmTrain Sv	13	23	11⅛	10¾	11⅛+	⅛
62	16	AMICCp .04	11	18	18¼	17½	18¼	
2⅞	1½	Anglo C .10e	11	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
24⅝	6¾	Anthony Ind	4	11	7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
7	1	AO Indust	10	10	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
4	1¾	Applid Data	25	7	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
30½	20½	Aquit Ca .20	22	3	22½	22½	22½—	¼
2⅛	⅞	Argus Inc		1	⅞	⅞	⅞—	⅛
22¾	12⅞	Ariz Col .08e	13	36	19½	18⅞	18¾—	⅜
27⅝	19⅛	ArkLGs 1.30	8	290	23⅞	23⅛	23⅝—	⅛
16⅞	10⅛	Armac Ent	7	21	13¾	13¼	13½—	¼
15⅛	6⅝	Armin Cp	7	42	12¼	11⅞	12⅛+	⅛
10¾	5¼	Arrow Elect	5	16	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝—	¼
18½	8	Arundel .99t	7	3	10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
15¾	8	Asamera O	28	172	11½	10¾	11⅜+	¾
3⅛	1¼	AskinSv .08t		11	1⅝	1¼	1¼—	⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Aspro .40b	5	4	7½	7⅜	7½	
24⅝	5¼	AsdMt 2.10e		19	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
31½	22¼	AsdProd .40	8	11	30	29½	29½—	
6⅝	3	Astrex Inc	8	7	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
10½	6⅝	Atalanta Cp	5	1	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
2	1	Atco Ind	12	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7⅞	2⅝	AtlcoMtg wt		13	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
33½	10⅛	AtlCMI 1.30e	11	302	33¾	32½	33½+	1
1½	13-16	Atlas Cp wt		11	15-16	⅞	15-16	
33⅞	17½	Augatinc .10	27	13	23¾	23½	23¾+	¼
26¼	11	Austral Oil	15	63	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	⅛
9⅝	4	Auto Bldg	7	7	5⅞	5¾	5⅝	
7½	3	Autmat Rad	6	4	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝+	⅛
8¼	4⅝	AutmSvc .20	5	12	5⅝	5⅛	5½	
8	3⅝	AVC Corp	9	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
9½	4	AVEMC .14	8	13	4¾	4½	4⅝+	⅛
40⅞	32½	Avondale 1a	8	2	33⅞	33⅝	33⅝—	⅛
20⅝	16½	AVX Corp	13	31	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛

B

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	5	BaldSec .31e		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16⅝	14⅛	BanFd 1.45e		26	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜—	⅜
4⅛	1½	BangPun wt		62	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
85¼	18	BanstrCll Lt	12	83	26⅝	25½	26⅜+	⅝
21	9⅝	BankrU .20e	18	10	13⅝	13¼	13⅝+	¼
7¾	3	Banner .02e	6	3	3⅝	3½	3⅝+	⅛
6¾	3½	Barbra Lyn	6	2	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
7⅞	2⅝	Barclay Ind	11	15	4⅝	4	4 —	½
9⅛	3½	Barnes Eng		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
15⅛	7⅛	Barnwel Ind	27	26	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
12⅛	5⅝	Barry R .42t	7	17	5½	5½	5½—	¼
12⅞	6⅛	BarryWr .32	7	5	7⅛	6⅞	7 +	⅛
3½	1⅝	Bartell Med	10	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Barth Sp .27	6	24	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Bartons Cdy	91	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
3½	1	Baruch Fost		22	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅞	3	BasinPet Cp	12	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
13⅛	9⅛	BayrkU .81e		4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
4	1½	Bhaviorl RL	4	1	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
4⅞	2½	Bell Ind .08	6	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝+	⅛
28⅝	20¼	BenSM 2.75e	8	4	24	24	24 —	⅛
8⅛	2⅝	BenStMg wt		2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6½	3⅝	Benrus Crp	9	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15⅛	4½	Berg En .44t	5	6	5¾	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
7½	6	BergRlt .36e		23	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1	⅜	BergRlt wt		5	⅜	⅜	⅜+	⅛
7⅝	3½	Berg Bruns	34	4	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
8¾	4¾	BernzOmat	10	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	
18⅞	6½	Bervan .08h	9	3	8	7¾	7¾—	¼
4⅝	⅞	Beverly Ent	7	35	2⅜	2	2 —	⅜
14⅞	5¾	BevHill Bnc	6	2	6¾	6¾	6¾—	¼
32½	14	Bic Pen .27	19	5	21⅛	20¾	20¾—	⅜
29¼	16¾	BgBear 1.08	6	x2	19½	19¼	19¼+	¼
20½	14½	BlnkMf .80a	7	11	14⅝	14½	14½	
31⅞	12⅝	BinnySm .72	9	12	15¾	15⅛	15½—	¼
14⅞	5	Bio Dynam	15	248	12⅛	11½	12 —	⅜
10⅞	6⅝	Blasings .60	6	12	6½	6½	6½—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Bluebird Inc	7	12	3⅛	3	3⅛	
1⅝	¼	Bluebird wt		1	⅜	⅜	⅜—1-16	
24⅛	9⅞	Bodin Ap .20	6	25	13¼	13	13¼+	¼
44⅞	19¼	Bowmar Ins	11	345	35⅛	32⅛	34⅝+	1⅝
25⅝	7	Bowne .20	6	9	7½	7¼	7½	
12⅝	5⅝	Bolt Beranek	7	2	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	
55	25⅝	BowVall .10	136	73	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞+	¼
26¼	7⅝	Brad Ragan	13	17	13⅝	13	13 —	⅝
50	21⅝	BradfCm Sy	47	6	31¾	31½	31½—	½
8	3⅞	Brnchln .26	7	1	4	4	4	
17½	9½	BranifAr wt		10	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	⅛
27¼	17¼	BrascanLt 1	4	41	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
20½	12¼	BraunEn .44	5	210	15	15	15	
10⅝	4	Breeze Corp		1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
16¼	12	Brewer .40	7	6	13½	13½	13½	
3¼	1⅝	BroDart Ind	9	3	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	BrookP .16a	9	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
4½	2	BrownCo wt		1	3½	3½	3½—	¼
32¼	19⅞	BwnFA .40b	12	6	20¼	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
33⅝	20⅛	BwnFB .40b	12	19	21½	21⅛	21¼—	⅛
5⅞	5	BrwnF pf.40		2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
34⅝	23	BTMtg 2.71e	9	7	26	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3	BTU Eng	15	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
15⅞	9½	Buell In .25r	6	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
8½	4⅝	Bulldex .20	4	6	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
27⅝	15⅝	Bundy 1.08a	6	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
5⅛	1½	Burgess Ind		5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20¼	10	Burnsinl .60	10	86	12⅛	11¾	11¾—	1⅜
10½	4¼	Butler Aviat	7	68	9	8¾	9 —	⅛
27¼	16	Buttes G Oil	27	100	23¼	21½	22½+	⅛

C

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	3¼	Cablcom Gn		7	3⅝	3¾	3¾	
13½	6½	Cagles In A	8	9	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	½
19⅝	7¾	Caldor .15b	6	10	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
13⅝	5⅜	Calcomp		55	8½	8¼	8¼—	¼
4⅝	2⅜	Calvert Exp	14	10	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
13⅞	5½	Camcoln .05		4	7⅞	7¼	7¼—	¼
8⅛	5 1-16	CampChib	13	15	6⅝	6 9-16	6 9-16—3-16	
11¼	8⅛	Campin .30b	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
4⅝	2⅜	CdnExp GO	48	24	3⅝	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
11	5 9-16	Cdn Homstd	79	9	7¼	7 3-16	7 3-16—3-16	
14	11⅝	CdnlntPw 1	4	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	¼
15⅝	5⅞	CdnJvln .30t	117	226	15⅝	14⅞	15¼	
5⅝	3⅝	CdnMar .10e	14	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
8⅛	5½	Cdn Merrill		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
58⅝	41	Cdn SuprOil	65	16	55⅝	54⅝	55 +	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Canverl Int		5	2⅛	2	2⅛	
3⅜	1¼	Canoga Ind	8	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
13⅞	6⅝	Cap Ind .25e	9	99	10⅞	10¼	10⅜—	½
21⅞	4⅞	Caressa .20	4	24	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
100	79¾	Carnatn .88	24	176	84½	83½	83½—	⅝
72⅞	62¾	CaroPL pf 5		y10	64½	64½	64½+	¼
9⅝	4⅛	Carr wt		5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
9	3⅝	Carrols Dev	10	2	3⅝	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2¼	1⅝	Castleton In	22	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20½	10	Castlwd Int	16	32	12¾	12½	12½—	½
13¼	6½	Cavitron Cp	23	4	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	CelluCraft		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅝	4¾	CentSec .69e		4	5	5	5 —	⅛
15½	9½	Cenvill Com	3	220	10½	10¼	10⅜—	¼
6¾	3	Certified Cp	6	20	4¼	4	4⅛—	¼
2⅞	1	Cetron Cp	20	15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
14⅞	3⅞	ChampH .02	11	148	5½	5¼	5¼—	¼
8⅝	6	CHBFds .23t	5	7	7	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
27¼	22¾	ChiRiv 1.60a	7	1	23½	23½	23½	
11¼	3⅝	ChicUnl .51t	7	3	4½	4⅛	4½+	¼
20¼	9	Child World	14	29	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	1¼
15⅝	6¾	Chlor C .44a	6	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
4⅝	1⅞	Christian Co	7	29	2⅛	2	2⅛	
19⅞	15¾	ClCvF 1.57e		5	17⅝	17¼	17¼—	⅛
4¾	1½	ClMtgGr wt		6	2	2	2	
2	⅜	Cinerama		55	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
36½	10	Circle K .26	12	43	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
18⅞	15⅝	CitMtg 1.75e	9	16	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
3⅝	1¼	CitizMtgI wt		12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10⅜	5¾	CK Petrolm	25	16	7½	7¼	7¼	
9⅞	3½	CL Fini	3	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
3⅝	1¼	Clark Cons	15	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
17⅞	8⅞	Clarksn Ind	9	14	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	⅜
10½	3⅝	Clarostat	5	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
11½	5⅛	Clopay .05r	4	4	5⅞	5½	5½	
4⅝	2½	CMI Corp	71	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
61⅞	13	CMI Inv wt		34	17	15⅝	16¼+	⅝
12⅞	5¾	Coachmn In	4	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Codesco .10e	11	26	9	8½	8½—	½
22¼	11	Coit Mat .56	15	7	18⅛	17½	18⅛+	⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Cohu In .15e	8	4	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
20½	3½	Colt Intl	6	39	4	3⅝	4	
26¾	11⅝	Cole Nat .48	7	14	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	¼
33	14⅝	Coleman .44	10	85	17½	15⅝	15⅞—	1⅝
12¾	6¾	CollTow .15e	4	9	8½	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
11⅞	2⅝	Col Coml .20		10	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛—	⅛
25¾	10¼	ColwallC .28	7	22	11⅞	11⅝	11½+	⅛
13½	7	ColwMtg wt		6	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅛
44	15	Comb Com	16	4	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅜
38⅝	14⅝	Cmbustn Eq	21	91	26	25	25⅝—	⅞
21¼	8⅝	ComAlli .27	8	22	10¾	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
16¾	11¾	CmlMet .60b	6	4	13½	13½	13½—	⅛
16⅝	5¼	ComPsyc Cl	11	15	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
30¼	24⅝	Com PS 1.62	7	21	25¾	25⅛	25¼	
6⅛	3¼	Compac Cp	12	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	Compoln .32	6	3	9	9	9 +	¼
3⅞	1⅞	Cmpreh Des	19	10	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
2⅝	1¼	CompuDyn	12	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
32¾	17¼	Compugrp	12	24	21½	21¼	21¼—	¼
2⅞	1⅞	Comput Eq	13	16	2	1⅞	2 +	⅛
4⅝	2¾	Cmput Mch		2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
16⅛	9⅝	Conche .16o	6	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
7⅝	2½	Condec Crp	23	19	3¼	3¼	3¼	
5	3⅞	Connlly Con	19	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
11⅛	4⅛	Conroy Inc	5	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Con Oil Gas		32	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
14⅝	8¼	Cons Ref .20	6	5	9⅞	9½	9⅞+	⅜
11⅛	7	Consyne Cp	15	9	8⅝	8¼	8¼—	⅜
¼	1⅛	Cont Mater	8	20	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	2	Cont Tel wt		12	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
16¼	9	Cook Elc .32	11	3	12¼	12	12¼+	¼
23⅝	14¼	Cook Ind	2	94	22½	21	22 —	½
9⅝	4⅝	Cop Jar .20a	9	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	4¾	Cordon Intl	15	18	8⅛	8	8 —	⅛
21¼	13¾	Core Labs	14	7	14⅛	13⅝	14⅛+	⅜
24⅝	17	CorrBlk .91a	10	9	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
4⅝	2	Colt Corp		24	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
1½	½	CoitCorp wt		3	⅜	⅜	⅜	
5⅞	3	Cousins wt		4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
31⅝	18	CoxCbl Com	34	154	18	17½	17⅝—	⅛
6⅝	2¼	Craig Corp	5	19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8	5	CramrE .21t	10	3	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
9⅛	4	Creativ Mat	7	9	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
20⅝	15¼	CreolP 2.28a	10	3	17¾	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
23¼	17¼	Crompton 1	6	1	18	18	18 +	⅛
67¾	49⅞	Cross AT .42	33	12	60½	60⅛	60⅛—	⅜
23¼	13⅝	CwnCP 1.18t	12	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
13	7¼	Crown I .15e	4	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
10⅝	6⅛	Crystal Oil	19	128	10⅝	9¾	10⅜+	1⅛
17⅝	11⅝	CSECorp .48	5	7	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
14¼	5½	Cubic Cp .20	9	7	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
4¼	2¼	Curtis Math		1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18⅝	6½	CutlerA .32p		20	7⅝	7½	7⅝+	⅛
19⅞	10⅝	CW Transpr	5	5	12½	12	12	

D

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅝	5	Damon .20p	5	25	5¾	5	5¼+	⅛
19	12⅝	Danlelin .24	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
3¼	1	Data Contrl		2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
22⅝	16½	Data Dcumt	8	3	20½	20½	20½	
4⅝	2¼	Data Prod	10	55	3½	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
18	7⅛	DayMin .30e	27	4	7⅝	7¼	7⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2	Daylin wt		16	2⅛	2	2	
3	1	DCL Inc		10	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
26	14⅞	Dearb St .25	37	125	15⅞	14⅞	15⅞—	¼
13⅞	7	Del Labs	6	4	8½	8½	8½	
7⅝	1⅜	DeltaCp Am		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	8¼	Dim Fd .50a	5	10	9⅝	9¼	9⅝+	⅝
57⅝	15⅝	DTalEz .05e	11	12	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅝
3⅝	⅜	Dero Ind		2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
34	18¼	Deseret Ph	25	126	28⅛	27¼	27⅜—	1½
16⅞	5	Designcr Jw	7	5	6¼	6	6 —	⅛
41½	13½	Dev Cp Am	6	105	16½	16¼	16½	
16⅝	5	DevonA .05e	4	23	7⅝	7	7 —	⅜
14½	7½	DHJ Indust	4	25	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅜
30⅝	10⅝	DiamM Dril	11	11	17¾	17¼	17⅝—	⅝
5⅞	2⅞	Diebold VC		20	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
28	12	DillardSt .40	5	100	14½	14	14 —	⅜
2¼	⅞	Diodes Inc	13	1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
1½	⅜	Divrst In wt		21	⅝	⅝	⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Dixilyn Cor		14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
32⅞	25½	Dome Petrl	28	16	34¼	33⅝	34¼—	¼
23¾	16¼	Domlar .60	14	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	¼
15½	7⅜	DownyS .15e	3	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
6¼	1⅞	Drew Natl	40	8	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
23¼	17½	DrexU 2.22e		1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
15¾	6⅝	Driver Harr	4	2	11	10⅞	11 +	⅛
12½	5½	DrFalr .40b	10	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
9½	8	DuphPd .16	5	10	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝—	⅛
3¼	1⅝	Duraloy Co		2	3	3	3 —	⅛
4⅝	2¼	Dynalectn	27	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
10¼	4⅝	Dynell .48t	9	10	5	5	5	

E

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
12	9	E Systm .80	5	3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
4¼	1⅝	Eagle Cloth		5	1¾	1⅝	1¾	
29⅝	9	ErlScheb .36	11	18	13¼	13	13 +	⅛
6⅞	4½	Earth R .32	15	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
28¼	11¾	EasonOil .30	16	19	15½	15⅛	15½+	⅛
10⅞	3	EsmAlr .47t	8	38	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅜
18⅝	6	Eastrn Frst	5	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Eckmar Cp	11	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21½	8½	Edgingtn O	5	6	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
12¾	4	Edmos .13	4	18	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	Edo Corp	4	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4¼	Edwards .20	12	12	4⅞	4½	4⅝+	⅛
20⅞	7⅝	EhrnhPh .20	8	25	12	11½	11¾—	¼
6⅝	3⅝	Elco Corp	9	18	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜+	¼
6½	5⅝	El Hose .30r	7	1	6¼	6¼	6¼+	⅛
17⅞	10¼	Electrog .80	5	2	10½	10½	10½	
3⅝	1⅞	Elect Assist	7	12	2	1⅞	2	
10⅞	5⅝	Electrn Eng	8	13	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	½
2¼	1⅝	Elect Resch		5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
34⅝	16⅞	ElectrnA .80	13	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
10⅞	3⅛	Electsp .36t	9	11	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	
16	6¼	El Tronics	7	4	9¼	9	9¼	6
7⅝	2⅛	Empress Int	4	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
11⅞	8	EpkoSh .64a	6	6	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
7⅝	4½	Ernst A .10r	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1¾	Ero Ind		2	2	1⅞	2	
4¼	2⅝	Espey Mfg		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
12⅛	5½	Esq Rad El	4	12	7	6⅞	7 +	⅜
4¼	2⅝	Essex Chem	6	3	3⅛	3	3⅛	
17¼	7½	EvanAr .10b	10	13	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
35¾	13	Excellnv Co	15	15	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅜
20½	9¼	Executn .24	12	20	10	9¾	9⅞—	¼

F

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅝	6¼	FabrCe .03e	6	11	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	¼
4	¼	Fabrics Nat		10	1	15-16	1 +3-16	
15½	8	FairNbl .15r	6	11	10⅛	10	10⅛	
11½	5¼	Falcon Sbd	14	38	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
16¼	6	Fam Dol Str	15	30	10⅝	10	10¼—	⅛
3½	2	Family Rec	13	3	2	1⅞	1⅞—	¼
13¼	5½	Fash Fa .32t	9	24	7¾	7⅝	7½	⅛
3	1⅞	Fed Resrces		2	2	2	2	
16	8⅝	Felmont Oil	10	12	11¼	11	11¼—	⅛
12½	5⅞	Falsway .32	4	13	6⅛	6	6	
7⅝	3⅞	Fibrebrd wt		1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
44⅝	25	FldelG 3.25e	9	19	30¾	30¼	30¾+	⅛
19¼	4⅝	FideicGr wt		2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
13⅝	8½	Film Cp .06	7	18	12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
22⅝	6⅞	FiltDyn .01e	9	50	12½	12	12 —	⅜
31½	10	FinSanB .20	4	25	12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
17	13¼	Fst Conn 1a	9	5	13¼	13	13¼	
9-16	11-32	Fst Conn rt		47	⅜	⅜	⅜	
25	19½	Fst Dn 2.06e	10	16	22	21¾	22 +	¼
4⅞	1⅝	Fst Denv wt		44	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝+	⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Fst Hartfrd	17	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
25	10½	FstSL Sb .48	4	22	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	1⅛
20¾	10¼	Fstmark .24	7	x8	13⅝	13	13⅝	
24	9½	FlachP 1.11t	8	7	11⅛	10¾	10¾—	⅜
5⅝	2½	Flagglnd .12	8	28	4⅛	3⅞	4 —	⅜
7	4⅝	Flagstaff	8	5	5½	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
12½	7½	Flevrind .30	4	4	9¼	9⅛	9¼—	⅛
8⅛	1⅝	Flock Ind		13	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅝	8	Fla Rock In	6	6	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
37¼	14⅞	Fluke M .25t	11	7	16⅞	16¾	16⅞—	¼
25¾	8¼	FlyTiger wt		60	14⅝	13⅝	14 +	¼
4⅞	2⅛	Foodram Sp		16	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	¼
110¼	93½	Ford Can 3a	6	z40	94¼	94	94 —	1½
10	3	Forestl .09t		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅞	9¾	FoxStaP .28	11	249	13⅝	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6	Frank Rl .48	9	x22	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
12⅞	6½	FrankNu .32	8	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
12½	8¾	FrantzM .64	5	2	9¼	9¼	9¼—	⅛
20⅝	14⅝	Fresnillo .40	10	1	16¾	16¾	16¾+	⅛
3⅝	1⅞	Friend Frst	13	7	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Frier Ind	5	8	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
25½	12	Frigitronic	29	92	14	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
8½	5	Frontier Air	5	12	5⅝	5⅛	5¼—	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	FrontAir wt		19	3	3	3 —	⅛

G

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6⅝	5⅝	Galaxy Cpl	6	16	6⅝	6	6¼	
16	8½	Garan .28a	6	1	9	9	9 —	¼
8⅞	4⅝	Garber AL	6	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
14⅝	6½	Garcia Corp	7	8	6¾	6½	6½	
14⅝	6⅞	Gearhart .24	7	16	7⅞	7½	7½	
37¼	14⅝	G Cinma .40	8	12	16¾	16¼	16¼—	⅜
7	3	GenEduc Sv	3	16	3	3	3	
4⅝	1⅝	G Empl .08e	9	2	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
7⅝	2⅝	G Housewar	3	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
9¾	5¼	Gen Interior		61	5½	5	5 —	⅜
2½	1⅝	G Plyw .01e		13	2	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Gen Recrat	7	23	4½	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	5	Gen Resrch	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
12¾	4⅝	Genge Inc	6	14	5⅛	5	5	
4	1½	Genisco Tch	14	2	1¾	1⅝	1¾+	¼
23	6½	Geon Ind	11	23	11⅛	10¼	10⅝—	⅜
8⅞	4⅞	Gerber Scl	21	4	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
22½	11⅝	Giant F .50a	6	15	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
11⅞	7	Giant Y .40a	13	28	9 13-16	9⅝	9⅝—	¼
2⅝	⅝	Gilbert Cos		1	1	1	1	
10½	8½	GIT RI 1.20e	9	6	9⅝	9½	9⅝+	⅛
8½	3¼	Gladng .13t	6	25	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
7⅝	3¾	Glasrock Pr		14	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝—	⅛
18⅛	16	GlatfltrP .60	7	8	18⅝	18	18 —	⅛
32½	32	Glatfiter pf		1	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛+	1⅛
8½	3½	Gla Ger .20r	4	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7	Glosser .22	6	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	¼
16⅞	10¼	Gloucslr En	6	5	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛—	⅜
12¾	7¼	Glover Inc	5	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
8⅝	5¼	Gldblatt .36	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27	14	Golden Cycl	12	14	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅛
16	4	GoodLS .10e	5	25	4⅝	4	4⅛—	⅛
6⅝	4½	Goodrich wt		29	5	4⅞	5	
6½	3⅝	Gorin Strs	5	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
23¼	16	Gorm R .90	8	1	18	18	18 —	¼
9½	3	Gouldinc wt		45	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
10	8	Gould T .84e	10	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	
38⅝	27	Grainger .27	31	52	37¼	37	37 —	½
6⅝	2¼	Granite Mgt		12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
12⅝	5½	GrasVa .35e	14	25	12½	12	12⅛+	⅛
13¾	6⅝	GrayMf .84t	7	4	8	8	8 +	¼
1⅛	⅝	GreatAm In		56	15-16	⅞	15-16+3-16	
4¼	2½	GtBasin Pet	42	105	3	2⅞	3	
10¼	6⅛	GtLkCh .05e	12	32	10	9¾	10	
10¼	6⅝	GtScotS .39t	6	1	7¾	7¾	7¾+	⅛
25½	4⅝	Greenm .27t	5	4	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Greer Hyd	7	1	4	4	4 —	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	GREIT 1.20	10	5	10¾	10⅝	10¾—	⅛
6⅛	3	GryhdC .20e	5	5	4	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
32¼	17⅝	GRI Co .06	23	7	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	⅝
11	6¼	Grow C .32b	12	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
4⅝	2½	Gruen Ind	16	5	3½	3¼	3⅜	
1⅞	1	GSC En .05e		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4¼	2⅝	GTI Corp	16	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
11½	3⅝	GuardMt wt		6	7	7	7	
12⅝	8	GuardCh .40	9	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
10¼	5⅛	Gulfrd Mils	5	14	5¾	5½	5⅝—	⅛
21½	15½	GlfMR 2.11e	10	26	17½	17	17½+	½
2⅞	1	GulfMRlt wt		2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
44⅞	31⅝	Glf Can .60a	22	4	37	36¾	37	
15½	5⅞	GulfRep Fin	3	10	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
20½	15½	Glf SM 2.29e	7	9	18½	18¼	18¼—	¼
2¼	1¼	Golf SoM wt		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
35	20	Glfstrm LD	8	11	20¼	20	20	

H

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7	2¼	Hallcft Hom	20	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
10½	7⅛	HallsMot .40	5	4	8	8	8	
6¾	3⅝	Hampsh .29t	4	3	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
10	4½	Hamptin .32	6	2	5	5	5	
9⅞	4	Hanvr Plan	12	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
35	22⅝	Harland .15	29	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
15¾	9½	Hart Alt .40		8	13⅝	12⅞	13⅝+	½
11⅞	2¼	Hartfld Zdy	3	80	3	2⅞	3	
36½	19½	HartzMt Cp	39	24	32½	32	32⅛—	⅛
9¼	6	Hasting .20a	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
4¾	1⅞	HaydnS .05p		3	2½	2⅜	2½+	¼
11⅞	4¼	Health Chm	7	2	5¾	5½	5½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅝	Heinick Inst	11	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
15¾	11⅝	Helm 1.42e	8	7	12¾	12½	12½	
15⅝	9⅝	Her Mal .48	5	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
15	6⅝	HertfJo .24a	12	27	14½	14⅛	14¼—	¼
10⅛	6½	HiShear Cp	24	46	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	Highlnd Cap		4	3	2⅞	2⅞	
8⅝	3	Hillhvn .23t	8	1	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3⅞	2⅝	Hofmn Ind	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
2⅛	1	Holly Corp	20	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
47⅞	35½	HomeOA .50	37	3	46⅛	46⅝	46⅛—	⅛
46	36	HomeOB .50	36	1	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝—	
23	15⅝	HormelG .81	14	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅜
20⅝	9¼	Hoskins 1	6	5	11½	11⅝	11½+	⅛
22⅝	17⅝	HospM 2.08e	8	12	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	
35⅝	11¾	Hosp Mtr In	9	14	13⅝	13	13⅜+	½
25¼	15⅝	Hotel I 2.10e	8	12	19⅞	19½	19½+	⅛
18⅞	5⅝	HousRo .02r	5	8	5⅞	5½	5⅝—	⅝
51⅝	20⅝	Houst Oil M	36	245	50⅝	48½	49 —	⅞
1⅞	1⅛	Howell Ind	7	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
83	33½	HubellA 1.08	14	4	40	39¾	39¾—	⅝
19½	6½	Huffmn .40e	6	14	8	7⅝	8 +	⅛
26⅝	18⅝	HuskyOil .15	15	106	25⅝	25¼	25½—	⅛
		HskyO fn.15		27	25½	25⅜	25¼	
11⅞	4	Hycel Inc		37	4	3⅞	3⅞—	¼
28⅞	15⅞	HysFd 1.23t	6	5	24¾	24½	24½—	⅜

I

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
16⅝	11	ICB Corp	10	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	ICH Corp	11	12	7⅝	7	7⅛+	⅛
22¾	17⅝	ICM R 1.80e	10	20	19½	19¼	19½—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	ImChm .27e	12	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7⅝	5⅛	Imper Ind	4	12	5¼	5⅛	5½—	⅛
49⅝	35¼	Imp Oil .80	34	111	44½	43⅝	44¼—	⅜
6	2⅝	InarcoCp .12	4	4	2⅞	2¾	2⅞+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	IndianHd wt		4	6¼	6⅛	6¼+	¼
57¾	51	IndplPL pf 4		z10	52	52	52 +	1
3⅛	1	Inflight Svc		26	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
6⅝	4¼	InlandCr .08	8	1	5	5	5 +	⅛
10⅝	5½	Instron .05e	8	4	8¼	7⅞	7⅞—	⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Instrum Sys	8	18	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
12½	2⅞	IntegRe .19t	4	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
1¾	9-16	Intl Banknot		12	¾	11-16	11-16—3-16	
13⅝	5⅝	Int Foodsvc	5	4	5⅝	5¾	5⅝—	¼
6¼	3	InFuneral S	6	16	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	
14⅞	9⅝	IntGenIn .70	6	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
14⅞	5⅝	Int Prot .10	5	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	IntSeaw .22r	4	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	1⅞	Int Stretch		27	2	1⅞	1⅞	
59⅝	19½	Int Syst .12h	21	z4200	41¾	39⅝	41 +	1
8⅛	2½	Interphoto		2	3½	3¼	3¼	
22¼	12½	Interpool	15	15	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
18	10¾	Intersystm	11	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅜
13½	10½	Interway Cp	6	16	12½	12¼	12½	
6½	2½	Investm Fla	23	15	3½	3	3 —	⅛
36⅝	21¾	InDiv A 1.80	7	16	26¼	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
9¼	5½	InvDivB .45	7	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
8½	3⅝	Inv Fund A		7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
16⅞	11	InvRIT 1.42e	12	7	12½	12¼	12½+	¼
10¼	7½	Inv Roy .14a	17	19	9⅝	9½	9½+	¼
20½	14	Ionics Inc	26	3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
15¾	6¾	Iroquois Bd	12	16	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞—	⅛
10⅛	3¼	Irvin Indust	8	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅜
8	5½	ISC Ind .30	8	12	6⅞	6½	6⅞+	⅛
7½	7¼	IsraelD .75e		3	7½	7½	7½	
11⅞	3⅞	Itel Corp 3	6	26	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
2¼	1	ITI Corp		8	1	1	1	

J - K

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅞	7¼	Jacobs Eng	9	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
14⅞	5¼	Jamswy .16t	4	97	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
10	5½	Jeannette	10	2	8½	8½	8½	
24¼	12¼	Jervis 1.30t	5	27	15¾	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
5⅛	2	Jetronic Ind	9	11	3	3	3	
31⅝	7⅝	Jewelcor	9	99	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞—	1
37⅝	18¼	John Pd .16	34	25	30¼	29⅝	29⅝—	⅝
9¼	6⅛	Jupiter Ind	6	7	7	7	7	
11	5½	K Tel Intl	8	2	6	6	6 +	⅛
7½	4	Kaisrln .05r	5	116	6¼	6⅛	6¼—	⅛
5⅛	1½	Kalvex Inc	6	19	2	2	2 +	⅛
7½	3¼	KaneMill wt		58	7	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
37½	23½	Kaneb Svc 1	11	24	32¼	31½	32¼+	½
63	58½	KnGE pf4.50		z10	59¼	59¼	59¼—	½
34⅞	6⅛	Kauf Brd wt		37	13¼	12⅝	13¼	
5¼	2	Kavanau		5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
14⅝	7½	Kay Corp	14	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
23½	11½	Kewanee .48	9	39	15¼	14⅞	15¼+	¼
7	3	Key Co .20	7	10	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
2 15-16	1⅛	Kilemb .15e	9	4	2 3-16	2 3-16	2 3-16+1-16	
12¾	3⅝	Killearn Pr	22	9	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
1⅝	⅝	Kin Ark Crp		2	1	1	1	
25½	13⅝	KingRd .09e	11	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
27½	15	Kirbyind .44	5	1	17½	17½	17½	
10⅞	4	Kit Mfg	9	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
10½	7⅛	Kliklok .50	6	2	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
27⅞	11⅝	Knicker Toy	8	12	21	20½	20½—	⅛
21¼	7⅝	KuhnStr .10	5	20	9	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛

L

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅞	1¾	LaBarge		8	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
30⅞	8½	Lafey Radio	6	14	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
4¼	2½	Lake Shore	137	11	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
12⅝	5⅛	LaMaur .36	6	3	5¾	5½	5½—	¼
8½	4⅛	Lane W .24t	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Lndmrk Ld	4	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6	2½	Laneco Inc	15	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅝	10⅛	LarwR 1.24e	9	22	12⅝	12½	12½—	¼
1⅞	⅜	LarwinR wt		24	¾	11-16	11-16—1-16	
38	11⅞	LCA Cp .11e	8	17	15⅝	15¼	15¼—	⅛
11½	1½	LCA Cp wt		12	3⅛	2¾	2¾—	⅛
14	5	LeGran .16	7	16	6¾	6½	6¾—	⅛
20	9¼	LeaRonl .24	13	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
9⅛	3¼	Leader Intl		5	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
8½	3¼	Leadr Hous	5	5	3⅞	3¼	3⅞	
5⅞	1⅝	Leasc Cp wt		105	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
17¾	8¾	Leath Co .50	5	2	9	9	9	
25	12½	Lee Entr .30	10	22	14¼	13⅞	14¼+	⅜
7½	4¼	Lee Natl	8	21	4¾	4⅝	4¾+	⅛
7⅛	4½	Lehigh Pres	7	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
20½	7⅛	Leigh Pr .40	4	2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
13⅞	6	Leisure Tec	4	13	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
55½	35¼	LernerSt .96	7	177	39¾	39½	39¾	
18⅝	8	LesFay .32b	5	x19	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞+	⅛
13⅞	7⅛	LewisBF .20	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4½	2½	LilyLynn A	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
4⅞	2⅝	Lincoln Am	13	15	3	2⅞	3	
22	11⅛	Lloyds Elec	5	50	13¾	13	13½—	¼
2⅝	1⅝	Lodge S .05e	15	10	1⅞	1½	1⅝—	⅛
13⅝	6½	Lohmn .32s	9	1	8½	8¼	8¼+	¼
19⅝	5¾	LoewThe wt		212	7⅝	6¾	7 —	½
12⅛	8½	LaGenSv .82	6	2	9	8⅞	9	
4	2⅝	LTVCorp wt		19	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
10⅝	1⅞	Luby Corp		47	2	1⅞	2	
9	2½	Lundy Elec	73	9	4¼	4	4 —	⅜

M

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2⅝	⅝	Macro Chai	17	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
16⅞	15½	Me PbS 1.28	9	1	16	16	16 —	⅛
1⅝	½	Mallry Rsn		13	⅞	13-16	⅞+1-16	
8	2⅛	MemMrt .22		32	2¾	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	Mangel Strs		11	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
11	5	Mansf T .50	8	5	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅜
4⅝	3½	Marlndua B		122	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
10⅝	4½	Mark Contrl		2	5½	5¼	5¼	
4⅝	3	Marlene Ind	8	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅞	4⅝	Marshal Ind	5	217	6¼	6	6⅛—	⅛
13⅝	5½	Masland .40	8	3	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Masters Inc	3	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅛	8⅛	MaterR .10e	12	1	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+	¼
10⅞	3½	MaulBro .10	7	10	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
10½	6⅝	McCro wt n		2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
16½	5	McCull Oil		692	5	4⅝	5 —	⅛
19⅞	12	McDonh .40	5	4	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
8⅛	2½	McKeon Cn	6	6	3⅝	3¼	3⅝—	⅛
16⅞	8⅝	Medalst .32	5	7	10½	10	10 —	⅛
5⅛	2	Medaln Lois	9	5	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
13	4⅞	Medenco .03	10	8	7¼	7⅛	7¼—	⅛
42½	31¾	MediaGn .54	13	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
7¾	1½	Mego Intl In		2	2	2	2	
21	10½	MEM Co .64	6	5	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅛
14½	7¼	MarleN .20a	6	5	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
8⅞	3½	Metrocare	5	16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
11½	2⅝	Metro Grtg	8	5	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
5⅛	3	Mich Genl	4	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
4⅞	2½	MichSug .10	40	9	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
17⅝	8¼	Midld C .30b	3	5	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
11⅞	6	Midld Glass	5	18	6½	6½	6½+	⅛
19	7½	MidFinl .36b	8	6	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
25⅝	13¼	Milgo Elect	8	64	16⅝	15⅞	16⅝+	⅝
14⅝	7¾	Miller H	3	2	8½	8½	8½—	⅛
12⅞	7⅝	MillOnx .38t	5	14	8	8	8 —	⅛
32⅝	18¾	Mil Roy .20e	14	4	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅜
19½	11	MoBeaf Pkr	4	13	13⅝	13¼	13½—	⅜
7⅝	3½	MoKanTx ct		8	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅜
41½	16½	Mitchell En	17	14	24	23½	24	
5⅞	3⅝	Mite Corp	8	15	4⅛	4	4	
10⅞	1⅞	MoAmCo Cp	5	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
9⅝	4¼	Mlybden wt		4	7½	7⅜	7⅜—	⅛
12	6¾	Moog Inc	8	2	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
6½	3½	Morton S .32	8	1	3¾	3¾	3¾+	⅛
3¼	1¾	Mouldings		5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
18	14⅞	MtVernM 1	6	2	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1½	Movielab		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
5⅞	1⅝	MPS Intl Cp	15	2	2	2	2	
15⅛	9⅝	Multi A .09h	11	13	10⅛	9¾	9¾—	⅛
7¾	5¾	MWA .40r	8	6	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝+	⅜

N

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Napco Ind	9	12	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
7⅝	3⅝	NardaM .14f	4	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
5⅝	2⅞	Nat Altalta	20	6	4¼	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2⅝	1	NatBelles H		1	1	1	1	
16⅝	6	N Distr .10e	6	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
21⅞	12¼	Nat Gen wt		25	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞+	⅛
7⅛	3½	Nat Gn wt n		73	4½	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	NatHlth Enl	11	23	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1¾	½	Natind wt		10	¾	⅝	¾	
16¾	3⅞	NKinney Cp	3	69	3⅛	3¼	3⅜—	⅛
22½	7¾	NMedEn .10	6	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
24¼	9	Nat Paragn	9	4	13⅝	13½	13⅝+	⅛
11	6½	NatSpln .05e	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
4	1⅛	Nat System	50	8	1⅝	1½	1½	
11⅛	7⅝	Nelsner .30p	9	5	8	7¾	8	
6⅞	2⅞	NeliDan .35t	18	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
10½	4⅛	NolsonL .50t	26	1	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	Neonex .05	5	16	3	3	3	
57¼	25¾	NEng Nuclr	30	78	52⅛	50¾	51¼—	1½
1½	⅞	Newidria M	5	7	1	5-16	15-16—1-16	
24⅛	13⅝	NMexA .84t	38	3	14⅝	14½	14½—	⅜
4	1¾	Newpark Rs	10	9	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18½	7⅛	N Proc .35e	16	34	12¾	12⅛	12½—	⅛
15½	10½	NYTimes .60	8	12	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	5	NiagFS .20a	5	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
6¾	3¼	Nichols SE	5	1	4	4	4 +	⅛
23½	18⅛	NJBPI 2.21e	8	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	
12¼	4¼	Noel Indust	3	8	5	5	5	
27¼	22⅞	Nort So Ry	198	2	25¼	25½	25½+	⅛
6⅞	2⅛	Nortek Inc	10	11	3⅛	3	3	
5½	1	NorAm Dev		1	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
5¼	1¾	NoAmMt wt		10	3½	3¼	3¼	
15¼	7⅞	NorAm Roy	25	21	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛+	⅛
8⅞	5¾	NorCdn Oils	19	50	6 15-16	6⅛	6⅛—1-16	
60¼	51	N IPS pf4.25		z150	52½	52½	52½—	¼
29⅝	16⅛	NNGMob wt		62	16⅛	15½	15½—	¾
7¼	4⅝	Novo Corp	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅞	4	Nuclear Dat		9	5⅛	5	5 +	⅛
26⅞	13½	NumacO Gs	32	38	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞+	½

O

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
7¼	4⅝	OEA Inc	5	1	4½	4½	4½	
42¼	17	Offshore Co	10	12	23	22¼	22¼—	1⅛
5⅜	3¼	Ohio Art .20	20	1	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
20	9½	Oh Sealy .20	10	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
25½	15⅝	OKC Cp .80a	5	4	21	20⅝	20⅞—	⅜
7⅛	3½	Olla Ind	5	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅛	7-16	OmgLTV wt		1	13-16	13-16	13-16	
42¾	16¾	OnanCp .30e	7	1	20	20	20 —	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

These Bonds have been offered and sold exclusively in Japan.
This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

August 21, 1973

¥10,000,000,000

THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

(Mexico)

7.9% Yen Bonds of The United Mexican States for Economic Development (1973)

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd. — The Daiwa Securities Co., Ltd. — Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. — New Japan Securities Co., Ltd.
Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — Wako Securities Co., Ltd. — Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith S.A. *Tokyo Branch*
Dai-ichi Securities Co., Ltd. — Koa Securities Co., Ltd. — Marusan Securities Co., Ltd.
Osakaya Securities Co., Ltd. — Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Yachiyo Securities Co., Ltd.
Yamatane Securities Co., Ltd. — The Kaisei Securities Co., Ltd. — Koyanagi Securities Co., Ltd.
Nichiei Securities Co., Ltd. — Tokyo Securities Co., Ltd. — Toyo Securities Co., Ltd.
The Chiyoda Securities Co., Ltd. — Ichiyoshi Securities Co., Ltd. — Maruman Securities Co., Ltd.
Meikomaruya Securities Co., Ltd. — Mito Securities Co., Ltd. — The National Securities Co., Ltd.
The Toko Securities Co., Ltd. — Towa Securities Co., Ltd.

THE LONG-TERM CREDIT BANK OF JAPAN, LTD.

London Office: 3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9AH, England
Head Office: Otemachi, Tokyo, Japan
Other Offices: New York, Sydney

THORN

Best ever results
43% increase in profits

	1972/73	1971/72
Turnover	£598.3m	£473.1m
Trading Profit	£132.1m	£95.2m
Profit (before tax)	£69.8m	£48.8m
Profit attributable	£40.4m	£29.2m
Ordinary Dividend per 25p share	7.35p	7.0p
Dividend cover	5.2	3.1
Earnings per share	30.8p	22.2p

Thorn Electrical Industries is one of the largest UK manufacturers in the light electrical and electronics field with major interests in television and audio products, television rental, lamps and lighting fittings, domestic appliances, measurement, control and automation, electrical and hydraulic equipment, and general engineering.

It is a world-wide company operating 80 major factories and employing nearly 85,000 people.

In the past year turnover totalled £598 million, £125 million up on the previous year. Profits before taxation increased by 43%, and shareholders earnings per share went up from 22.2 pence to 30.8 pence.

The Chairman of the Company, Sir Jules Thorn, expects the next few years to be significant and exciting ones in the Company's development and is confident that continued growth will be attained both in the short and longer term.

In recent years considerable progress has been made in building up Thorn operations in all product groups throughout Europe. Opportunities will continue to be sought for further extending those interests.

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
THORN HOUSE, UPPER SAINT MARTIN'S LANE, LONDON, WC2H 9ED ENGLAND.

Tokyo Exchange

Sept. 11, 1973

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	337	Matsu El Wks	690
Canon Camera	261	Mits. Hvy Ind.	208
Dai Nip. Print.	340	Mitsubi Corp.	416
Fuji Bank	575	Mitsui Co.	331
Fuji Photo	325	Mitsukoshi	576
Hitachi	222	Nippon Elec.	210
Honda Motor	660	Sharp	235
C. Itoh	577	Shiseido	1,020
Jap. Air Lines	2,300	Sony Corp.	4,380
Kansai El P	365	Sumitomo Bk	398
Kao Soap	345	Taisho Marine	536
Kirin Brewery	374	Takeda Chem.	343
Komatsu	296	Teijin	257
Kubota I Wks	393	Tokyo Marine	336
Matsu E Ind.	610	Toray	225
		Toyota Motor	847

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies).

Amsterdam

AKZO	69.70
Albert Heijn.	117.10
Algembank	315
Amrobank	79
A'dam	220.10
Fokker	29.80
Heineken	280
H.V.A.	—
Holland-Am.	190
Hoogovens	68.90
K.L.M.	97.50
Philips new	52.30
Robeco	223.50
Rolinco	147.50
Royal Dutch	105
Unilever	126.60
Van Ommer.	377
Ver.Mach.	166

Brussels

Arbed	4,540
Brux.Lamb.	2,820
Cock-Ougree	1,266
Electrobel	6,940
GB Enterpr.	2,760
Hoboken	4,975
Petrofina	7,300
Ph.Gevaert	1,398
Soc.Générale	3,015
Solvay	2,800
Un.Minière	1,705

Frankfurt

AEG	101
BASF	129.50
Bayer	109.50
Commerzbk.	177.50
Cont.Gummi	85
Daimler-Benz	337
Demag	138.50
DeutBank	248.50
DresdeBank	188
Gels Aktien	106.40
Hoesch	49.30
Karstadt	351
Kaufhof	220
KHD	78
Lufthansa	55
Mannesmann	165.80
Metallgesell.	210
Neckermann	108
Rheinstahl	101.50
RWE new	135
Schering	410
Siemens	225
Thyssen	58.50
Veba	116
Volkswagen	122

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.67
Anglo-Amin.	29.00
BarclayBank	3.35
BeechamGr.	2.67
BICC	1.42
Boots	2.67
Bowater	1.65
Brit&mTob	2.53
Brit.Oxyg.	0.61
Brit.Pet	5.00
BLMC	0.25
Burmah	3.98
Cadbury Schw	0.57
Chartered	7.72
Courtaulds	1.31
Deggafont	0.06½
DeBeersD	3.54
Decca Rec	3.40
Distillers	1.44½
Dunlop	0.81
El Musilnd	1.47
FresStGed	9.25
GEC	1.30
GKN	2.85
GlaxoGr.	3.40
GtUni-St(A)	2.21
Guinness	1.28
Hawker-Sidd.	3.39
Hudson-Bay	8.78
ImpChem	2.41
Imps	0.86
Mar&Spen.	2.59
MetalBox	2.32
Nichols	0.64
Plessey	1.13
RandMines	2.02
Rank Org (A)	4.17
RoyalDutch	£19¾
R.T.Z.	2.88
Shell	2.76
Thorn (A)	4.09
Tube Invest.	3.58
Union Cor.	3.18
Vickers	1.34½
War L3½	31.25
West Deep.	8.03
West Drief.	£16⅞
West Hold.	17.25
West Min.	1.10
Woolworth	0.70½
ZCI	0.48

Milan

Bastogi	1,445
Erba	13,980
Ercole Marelli	960.50
Fiat	2,514
Finsider	360.25
Generali	74,750
IFI	3,980
Italgas	905
Italsider	471
LaRinas.	298.50
Montedis.	872.25
Olivetti	1,880
Pirelli	1,437
SniaVisco.	2,273
Terni	200

Paris

AirLiquide	375.20
Allmentaire	149
BSN	1,249
Carrefour	3,100
Clm.Laferge	224.20
Citroën	78.10
Cie.Bancaire	625
CFP	212.80
CGE	433
Ferodo	505
GerDanone	330
L'Oréal	2,508
Mach.Bull	57
Michelin	1,779
Moet Henn.	1,280
Moulinex	4,700
Nickel	70.20
Paribas	216
PUK	132
Penarroya	59.10
Perrier	234.9
Peugeot	452
Rh.Poulenc	160.90
St.Gobain	180.50
Suez	340.10
Télémécaniqu	925
Thomson	236.50
Usinor	107.50
Wendel	31.25

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,085
B.Boveri	890
Ciba-Geigy	1,420
Cr.Suisse	3,375
Fischer	915
HoffRoche	125,250
Nestlé	3,865
Sandoz	3,020
SN B.Suisse	3,375
Sulzer	2,030
U.B.Suisse	3,395

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1973— High	Low	Stocks and Div. in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
90¼	55¼	OOkep 5.47e	12	2450	80½	79½	80½	
28⅞	7⅝	OpenRd Ind	4	35	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅞	1¼	Ormand Ind	43	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
21	9	Outdr Spre 1	8	6	10¼	10	10	
28⅞	12⅝	OverhDr .32	8	13	13⅛	13	13⅛	
2⅛	1	Bxford Elec		1	1	1	1 —	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Ozark Airlin	25	26	4	3⅞	3⅞	
		P - Q						
2¼	⅝	P&F Indust		4	1	1	1	
3½	1⅝	Pac Gt Prp		13	2	2	2 +	⅛
22¼	19⅝	PGE6pf 1.50		20	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	
20	17¼	PGE pf 1.37		7	18	17⅞	17⅞	
17⅛	15½	PGRd pf1.25		1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
16¼	13½	PG 4.3pf1.09		1	14	14	14	
30¼	27½	PGE 9pf2.25		7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	¼
9⅛	6⅝	P Holdg .34	10	28	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	½
61⅞	52	PacLt pf4.36		z70	57	57	57	
16¼	13⅛	PNwTel 1.04	9	288	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
⅛	1-16	PacNw Bl rt		173	3-32	1-16	1-16—	1-32
68½	61⅞	Pac PL pf 5		z30	65	65	65	
29	7⅝	PacSv L .28	4	8	9½	9	9 —	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	Pall Corp		43	16⅛	15½	16⅛—	⅛
9	3	PalomF .10e	3	12	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
18⅞	14⅝	PaloM 1.70e	8	37	14⅝	14	14⅝—	⅛
53⅛	5⅛	Pandl Bradf	12	9	6½	6⅛	6½—	⅛
24⅛	2	Pantasote	18	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7¼	5⅛	Park Ch .36	7	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8	4⅝	Park El .36t	7	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
13	4	Parkwy .Dir	6	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
35	19⅛	Parsons .33e	19	213	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
4½	2⅛	Pat Fash .24	5	9	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
21¼	10⅛	Patagoni Cp	8	5	13⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
12⅞	6⅛	PatoCG .20e		19	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
16½	13½	PeaseB .74e		4	14	13⅞	14	
2	1	PeaseEll wt		17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	Peel Elder	20	1	9½	9½	9½	
57⅛	7⅛	Pearl T .20a	16	1	10	10	10 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Penn Dix wt		27	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
18⅝	9⅝	PenEng .60a	6	14	10	9⅞	10	
13⅛	11⅛	PenRIE 1.10	8	11	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5	1⅞	Penob Shoe		1	2½	2½	2½—	⅛
1⅛	⅞	Pantron Ind	20	4	⅞	13-16	13-16	
29½	18	PepBoys .1	6	2	18	18	18	
13⅛	7⅛	PepCom .40	6	3	8	8	8	
26⅛	16	PEPI Inc	12	3	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅛	Perini .20a	3	6	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
9⅝	5	Permaner	14	10	5½	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4½	Pertec Corp	8	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Phil LD .32r	7	39	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Phoenix Sil		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7	Pioner Plas	8	13	8	8	8 —	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	Pioneer Sys	7	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	Pioneer Tex	5	12	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
67⅛	26	PitDMo 1.20	11	2	47	47	47 —	½
7⅛	6⅛	PitWVT .57e	9	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
45⅞	33⅛	Pittway .60b	16	2	37	37	37 +	⅛
21⅛	7½	PizzaCp Am	16	37	13⅛	12⅛	12⅝—	1
10⅞	3⅛	Plant Ind	16	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
35⅛	17⅛	Plantronics	12	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
3⅛	1	Plaza Group	10	8	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
6⅛	1⅛	PNB MR wt		14	2⅛	1⅞	2 +	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Pneumo Dy		4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
6⅛	2½	Poloron Pd		9	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
35	8⅛	Polychr .65t	8	15	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	½
6⅞	3⅛	Potter Inst		10	4	3⅞	4	
7⅞	4⅞	Prairie Oil	22	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
16⅛	12	Pratt Lmb 1	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12½	
5⅛	3	Pratt Rd .20	6	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
11⅛	4⅛	Prel Corp	3	15	5	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
33⅛	16⅛	PrenHall .84	12	35	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	
13⅛	9⅛	PresRIA .84	93	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
12⅞	3⅛	Presley Cos	2	31	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	Preston .55	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
16⅛	6⅛	PrimEq .05e	18	25	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	Pro'er Intl 1	5	8	16⅛	17⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	13	PrpCT 1.53e	8	28	14	13⅛	14 +	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	ProvGas .80	6	x7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PrdRIE .24e	21	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
28	10	PrudBdg .24	13	1	15	15	15	
3⅛	1⅛	Prud Fund		6	3	3	3	
12⅛	4½	PSA Inc wt		7	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
60	35½	PSCol pf4.25		z700	54⅞	54⅛	54⅛—	⅞
7⅛	3¼	Pulte Hmes	4	1	3½	3½	3½	
10⅛	5⅛	PuntaGrd Is	5	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
19⅛	10	PutnmS .40a	6	6	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
19½	10¼	Quebcor Inc	14	5	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
		R						
37⅛	23⅞	RangrO Can	109	32	36½	35¼	36 —	⅛
		RngOCan fn		2	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
34⅛	19½	Ransbrg .63	10	4	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	RapdAm wt		9	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
7	4¼	Rath Pack		9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
7	3⅞	Ray Resrcs	11	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	RaymPr .40	6	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	RB Indust	7	5	5	5	5 +	⅛
19⅛	15½	RealEst 1.40	12	4	16	16	16 —	⅛
15½	12⅞	RitInT 1.60e	10	1	14⅛	14½	14½	
23½	17⅛	Rit RT 2.21e	8	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
27⅞	16⅛	Recrion Crp	7	29	25½	25	25 —	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Reeves Telc	10	10	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
17⅛	7⅛	RefrigTr .12	7	5	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
9½	7	RelilFd .78e		23	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
12	9⅞	Rem Ar .80	7	14	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
5½	3⅛	RepHous .16	4	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
2	9-16	RepMtin wt		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
51	28⅛	RepNat NY	6	7	27	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
68⅛	42⅞	ReschCtl .08	42	83	57⅛	55⅛	57	
11⅛	5⅛	Reserve OG	15	56	7	6⅛	7	
9⅛	5⅛	Resistflx .70	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1⅛	ResrtsIntl A	9	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	2⅛	Rex Nor .14t		4	3	3	3	
13⅞	4⅛	Riblet Prod	4	18	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
5½	2⅛	Richford In		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
6⅛	2	Richton .15e		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	RicoArg Mn		7	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
1⅛	½	Riker Mx pt		2	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
20⅛	7⅛	Riley Co	6	9	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
18⅞	8½	RisdonM .36	5	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
13	6⅛	RitFinB .24	12	30	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
13⅛	5½	Robino Lad	3	7	6½	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅛	15⅛	Robintech	22	81	26	24½	25⅛—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Roblin Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10	Rockway .80	6	4	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
3	1	Rockw Nat		21	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
25	15⅛	Rogers Corp	24	5	22⅛	22½	22½—	½
13¼	5⅛	Rollins Intl	8	5	6⅛	6	6 —	⅝
6⅛	1¼	Ronco Telep	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	4	Rossmor Cp	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1	Rossmor wt		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
26½	16⅛	Rowan .14	17	54	25½	24⅛	25⅛—	¼
12⅞	4⅛	Rowind Inc		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Royal Amer		2	9	9	9	
6	3	RoyBch Col	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
8⅛	2⅛	RPS Prod		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2½	1⅛	RSC Indust	16	12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ruddick Cp	8	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7	5⅛	Rudick pf.56		x44	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
9⅛	1⅛	Rusco Ind	16	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
5½	2¼	Russeks Inc	4	16	4	4	4	
15½	8½	Russl Cp .40	4	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
33⅛	13⅛	Rust Cft .40	7	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	¼
		S						
43⅛	27⅛	SabRoy .44b	20	11	33⅛	33¼	33¼—	⅛
5½	2⅛	SaftranSy A	4	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
21⅛	10⅛	StJohnsT .62	5	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	
8⅞	4⅞	Salem Corp	16	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30⅛	14⅛	Sambo Rest	30	100	23½	22½	23⅛+	⅛
9	5⅛	S Carlo .85r	7	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
106	99½	SDgo pf7.80		1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛+	¼
7⅛	2⅛	Sanitas .12	11	38	3⅛	3	3	
5⅛	2⅛	Sargent Ind		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
17⅛	7⅛	Saundr L .20	5	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
7	3⅛	Savoy Ind		8	4	4	4	
9⅛	6½	Schick Inc	3	10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
15⅛	6⅛	Scient Atlan	12	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
8⅛	1⅛	Scottex Cp		4	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
35⅛	11⅛	ScottyHo .05	24	14	22	21½	22 +	¼
27⅛	14⅛	Scurry Rain	100	4	20	19⅞	20 —	⅛
9	6⅞	SbdAlMil .30	4	2	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
22	10⅛	Sea Contain	8	19	15⅛	15¼	15½—	½
4⅛	2⅛	Scalectr Cp	8	12	3⅛	3½	3½—	¼
9⅞	6⅛	SearsInd .44	6	15	7	7	7	
15⅛	7⅛	Sec Mt 1.28e	7	47	8⅛	8¼	8½	
2⅛	½	SecMt In wt		14	¾	⅝	¾	
15⅛	5⅛	Sec Plastics	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12½	5⅛	Salas Cp .27	7	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	¼
14⅛	8⅛	Selig Ltz .40	5	2	11	11	11	
23⅛	8⅛	Semtec .48t	9	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
14⅛	4½	Service Cp 1	7	17	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
11⅛	6	Servisco .30	5	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅛	SGL Ind .45t	6	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
24½	9⅛	Shawin .27t	7	22	11⅞	11½	11½—	½
13⅛	5	SheltrR .05e	4	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
13⅛	6⅞	ShndCp .71tt	4	4	7¼	7¼	7¼	
21¼	8	Shnandh Oil	28	30	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
16⅛	13⅞	Shn O pf1.25		3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
35	12⅛	Sherwd Med	11	21	21	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
6½	3⅛	Shopwil .26e	29	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
16⅛	11½	Showbot .60	7	4	13⅛	13½	13⅛+	⅛
12	4	ShulmTr En	14	30	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
12¼	8⅛	SierrPac .12	3	21	10⅛	10	10⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Sigma Inst	5	6	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
18⅛	6	SikesCp .20	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4	3	Sim Sch .10e	9	14	4⅛	4	4	
9	4⅛	Simpixl .37t	5	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Simplex Wir		23	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	½
3⅛	1⅛	Silkin SmRf	10	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	SMDInd .28t	5	7	2½	2½	2½	
11¼	3	Solitron .06	35	29	4	3⅞	3⅞	
16⅛	7⅛	Sonder Brdc	7	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	¼
9½	6⅛	Sorg Paper	6	3	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
38½	10⅛	Soundsn .40	8	41	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8¼	SoestCe .80a	9	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
116½	108¼	SCE pf8.96		1	110½	110½	110½+	½
114¼	107½	SCE pf8.70		3	109	109	109 +	1
20⅞	18¼	SC 5.8pf 1.45		4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
22¼	16¼	SC 5.2pf 1.30		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17	15	SC 4.7pf 1.19		1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	¼
15⅛	13⅛	SC 4.3pf 1.08		4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
15½	13⅛	SC 4.2pf 1.06		1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
14½	12⅞	SC 4.0pf 1.02		1	13½	13½	13½—	¼
5⅞	3⅛	Sou Real Ut	17	6	5	5	5	
67¼	46¼	Sou Roy 1.20	33	12	63	63	63	
24½	8	Specity Rest	5	16	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
7⅛	5	Spector Ind	9	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
10	6⅛	Spectra .32	5	8	7¼	7	7⅛—	¼
8½	4⅛	Speizmn Ind	3	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	4½	Spencer .32t	4	5	5	5	5 —	⅛
14½	7⅛	SSP Ind .22r	6	3	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	Std Containr	7	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5	1⅛	Std Dredge		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
25¼	7⅛	StdMofA .42	6	18	8⅛	8	8⅛—	⅛
3½	2	StdPac Corp	5	19	2⅛	2	2	
23½	20⅛	Std Prod	5	2	22⅛	22½	22⅛—	⅛
24	13½	StThoms .36	7	15	19⅞	19¼	19⅞+	⅛
20⅛	14	Stange .20	15	19	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8	StarSmk .60	5	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
15¼	7	StarrtHo .20	6	1	8¼	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
24⅛	10⅛	Statham Ins	13	20	16¼	15⅛	15⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3¼	Steimet Inc	10	2	4¼	4¼	4¼—	⅛
12⅛	5⅛	Steiber Ind	8	33	6⅛	6¼	6⅛	
1½	¼	Stellar Ind		1	9-16	9-16	9-16—	1-16
31⅛	16⅛	Stepn Ch .28	11	3	18⅛	18⅛	18¼—	¼
2⅛	1	Sterl Electr	10	2	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
5½	2⅛	Sterl Extru	7	32	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5½	3	SterlPre .28t	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅞	7	Sterndent	7	13	8⅞	8½	8⅞+	⅛
7⅛	2⅞	Stevcoknit	4	8	3⅛	3½	3⅛	
20⅛	13⅛	StopShop .90	6	8	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	¼
18⅞	6¼	STP Cp .60	6	11	8⅛	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
5½	3⅛	Struth Wells	14	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	1	Summit Org	3	5	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SunCityl .25	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
22	15½	Sun Elec .40	16	17	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞+	⅛
9¼	4⅛	Sunair .2e	6	5	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3 5-16	2	Supercr .10e	5	7	2	2	2 —	⅛
12⅛	4	Sup Ind Intl	5	6	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
17½	7½	Sup Surg Mf	9	2	10	10	10 +	¼
38⅛	16⅛	Superscop	9	133	34⅛	32¼	33⅛+	⅞
9	3⅛	Susquhana		10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
127⅛	9	Susqu pf.75k		42	9⅛	8½	8½—	1
2⅛	1	SufrMlg wt		1	1	1	1	
8⅞	2⅞	Synalloy	5	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
107	46¼	Syntex .40	31	367	95⅛	92⅛	94⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2½	System Eng	39	4	2⅞	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
		T						
17½	11¾	Tasty B .88a	8	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	
1⅞	1⅛	Tech Sym		6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
3	1¼	Techcl Tape	8	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
10¼	6½	Technicolor	7	27	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	¼
3⅛	1⅞	Technitrol	16	7	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
27¼	14¼	Teleflx 1.29t	5	4	16¼	16	16 —	¼
3⅛	¾	Telex Co wt		301	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛+	1
5¼	2½	Tenna Corp		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
8	3¼	Tenneco wt		26	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Tenney Eng		1	1½	1½	1½+	⅛
6⅞	2⅞	Tensor Cp	5	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
25	13⅛	Teradyn Inc	26	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
25⅛	11⅞	TesoroPt wt		76	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛—	⅛
8	3¾	Texasint Co	10	19	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7⅞	3⅛	Texstar	4	6	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
25½	10⅛	Textron wt		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅞	ThorMk .32t		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Thrftrt .05	8	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14⅛	3⅛	Tidwell .30	4	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
7	4⅛	Tiffany .14e	8	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7½	Tipte .10e	5	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
9⅛	2⅞	Titmus Opt		6	3⅛	3	3⅛	
25⅛	6½	Tokheim .35	7	7	8½	8	8 —	⅛
11½	3¼	Tolchin Inst	5	4	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
58	52	TolEd pf4.25		z50	53	52¼	52¼—	⅛
24⅞	7	ToppsG .20e	9	2	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	
10	6	TotalPet NA	11	2	7½	7½	7½	
20⅛	13½	Total pf 70		2	15½	15½	15⅛—	⅛
8	3½	TownCnl .20	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6½	5⅛	Tracor Inc	6	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	4⅞	TranLux .35	21	x5	5⅛	5	5⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1	Trnsair .01e		5	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
26⅛	4⅛	TWA wt		571	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Treadw .31t	7	2	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
9½	5	TriSiMlr .12	5	8	5½	5⅛	5½	
3¼	2 7-16	TubosM .23e	7	3	2⅞	2 9-16	2 9-16+	1-16
9⅛	3¼	Tufico Corp	6	10	3½	3¼	3¼	
12½	4½	Turbodyne	16	5	6	5⅛	5⅛—	¼
28½	18⅛	Turnr C 1.20	6	15	20	20	20 —	⅛
13⅛	5⅛	TwinFair In	6	17	7⅛	7	7⅛	
14⅛	5⅞	Tyco Labs	8	27	8¼	8	8¼—	⅛
		U						
2⅛	1⅛	UIP Corp	7	19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25⅛	10	Uninvest .60	5	2	11	11	11	
27½	18⅛	UnaTr 2.38e	9	14	21⅛	21	21⅛+	⅛
7⅛	2	Unam Tr wt		38	3⅛	3¼	3⅛+	⅛
11	6⅛	UnAirPr .40	5	1	7⅛	7½	7⅛—	⅛
3¼	2 3-16	Un Asb Inc		11	3¼	3 1-16	3 1-16	
2⅛	1	UnBrand wt		21	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15¼	UnCosF .82t	9	5	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅞	4⅛	Un Dollar St	3	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3	1⅛	Unit Foods	6	10	1⅛	1⅛	1	
6⅞	3⅞	UnNat Corp		1	4½	4½	4½	
1½	¼	UnNaCp wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16—	1-16
1¼	½	Un Nat wt n		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
11	9⅞	Un Nat pf.70		9	10⅛	10	10 —	⅛
19⅞	7⅞	UnP Dy .60a	5	x1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	¼
32⅛	25⅛	USBnT 2.19e	15	10	26	25⅛	26 +	½
19¼	6	US Filter	15	183	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	USLsR 1.75e	13	7	17⅞	17⅛	17⅞+	¼
3⅛	2	USNat Rsrc	6	15	3	3	3	
10⅞	4⅛	US Radium	6	16	5⅛	5½	5½—	¼
13⅛	6½	US Reductn	6	13	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14⅞	8⅞	USRubR .54	9	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	¼
29½	13½	Unitek Corp	10	3	14	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
31	16⅛	Unity Buy S	17	9	24⅛	24½	24⅛—	¼
5	2⅛	UnivCie .05r	7	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	Un Cont .04t		22	1½	1⅛	1½+	⅛
13	8	Univ Mar 4c		5	8¼	8¼	8¼	
11⅞	4⅛	Univ Resrcs	107	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
27⅛	10⅛	UrisBldg wt		10	11½	11½	11½—	⅛
8½	3½	URS Systms	6	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
13⅞	9⅛	Utah IdS .40	25	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
7	4	UVInd wt		12	6	5¼	5⅛+	¼
		V						
7¼	3¼	Val DOr Ind	7	1	4½	4½	4½—	¼
20⅛	7⅞	VallesSI .95t	10	3	9⅞	9	9⅞	
6½	3⅞	Valley Mtal	25	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅞	9½	Valmac .40b	3	53	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Valspar .24	7	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2⅞	ValueLin D		9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15¼	8½	VanDorn .28	7	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
3⅞	2	Varo Inc	6	31	2½	2⅛	2½+	⅛
23	12⅛	Veecoins .24	8	8	15½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Verit Indusi	15	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5¼	2¼	Vernitron	8	33	3⅛	2⅞	3 —	⅛
5½	1½	Ve tipil Inc	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Viewlex		27	2	2	2	
14⅛	6⅛	Viking Genl	3	1	7	7	7 —	⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Vikoa Inc	57	52	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
17⅛	4⅛	Vintage Ent	3	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
8¼	5	VLN Corp	5	13	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
17⅛	9⅛	Voplex .68	5	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7½	3⅛	ulc Cp .10	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
5⅛	4¼	Vulc Inc .30	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
		W						
7⅛	4¼	WabMag .1	11	1	6	6	6	
17⅛	6⅛	Wacknht .28	8	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
5¼	2¼	WadlEq .10e	9	6	3¼	3	3¼+	⅛
10⅛	6	Walnoco Oil	17	15	6⅛	6 11-16	6⅞	
17⅛	13⅛	WalcoN .25r	7	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
2⅞	¼	WardFds wt		5	1	1	1 —	⅛
8⅛	3	Wards .10p	5	8	4	4	4 +	¼
14	3⅛	WarC pfC.05		20	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
37	18⅛	WasPstB .40	8	14	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15	12⅛	WashRI 1.20	15	29	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
9	4⅛	Watsco .05e	8	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	3½	Welman Co	5	1	3½	3½	3½	
6¼	3⅛	Weld Tu Am	14	3	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
8	4	Wellco Ent	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
22¼	8⅛	WestChP .72	9	4	10¼	10	10¼+	¼
3⅛	1⅛	Westats Pll		33	1½	1½	1½	
2⅞	1	Westby Fsh		8	1⅛	1	1 —	¼
72	4	Westn Decal	25	127	7	6 13-16	7	5
20⅛	12⅛	Westn Finl	4	18	15½	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
5½	1⅛	WstPac I wt		10	2⅛	2½	2⅛—	⅛
15⅛	4⅞	Westran Ind	9	1	6	6	6	
11¼	6¼	Whitaker .34	5	1	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅞	2⅛	Whiteha: Cp	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅛	16⅛	Whiting 1.20	9	1	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
2⅛	¾	Whitakr wt		26	15-16	⅞	⅞	
2⅛	1	Wichita Ind		5	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Willcx Gibb	5	1	3¼	3¼	3¼—	⅛
16⅛	7⅛	Wmnous .23	6	7	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	WilshrO .20t	13	28	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	
12⅛	7⅞	WilsonCo .80	8	10	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
5⅞	3	WilsonBr .30	6	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
4½	2¼	Wilsn P .06e	20	1	2½	2½	2½	
10⅞	7½	Wnklmn .40	5	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
7⅞	3½	Winston Mll	4	4	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
63	53⅞	Wis P pf4.50		z40	55⅞	54⅞	54⅞	
16	4	WolfHB .24	6	7	5	4⅞	4⅞	
9⅛	6	Wolv Ind .32	6	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
22	7½	Wood In .72t	6	4	10	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
13	4⅛	Woodmoor	5	2	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
12⅞	9	Work Wr .60	5	5	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
16⅛	7	Wrather Cp	58	79	7½	6⅞	7 —	⅛
1⅛	13-16	Wright Har		4	1	1		
10¼	3	WTC Air 10	7	6	3⅛	3½	3⅛+	⅛
42¼	13	WUI In .20e	8	22	16	15⅞	16 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	Wylo Labs	7	6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
20⅞	8	Wynn Intl	7	20	14⅛	13¼	13¼—	1⅛
14⅛	9½	WymBan .40	7	13	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
		Y						
17⅛	11¼	Yates Ind	10	59	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
		Z						
4⅞	3½	Zero Mfg	8	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
8½	3⅛	ZimHom .24	11	9	5	4½	4½—	⅛

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies. fn—Foreign issue subject to interest equalization tax.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 percent or more has been paid, the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Aer Lingus 8¼-81.	94½	95½
Am.Brands 8-81..	97¾	98¾
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	88	89
Amax 8-76........	97	100
Amax 8¾-86.......	99	100
ASEA 8½-86......	97½	98½
Ashland 8-87......	93¼	94¼
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	94½	95½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	97	98
B.N.P. 8¾-77......	99¾	100¾
Barclay 8¼-86.....	96¼	97¼
Beecham 8¼-86....	95½	96½
BICC 7¾-87.......	90¼	91¼
Borg Warn 8-79...	97¼	98¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	98½	99½
CN PTT 8-86......	95¼	96¼
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	99½	101½
Carrier 8-87.......	93	94
C. Lafarge 8¼-86.	100	101
C.F.E. 8-87.......	88	89
Com Union	97	98
Cont Oil 7-80.....	92	93
Conoco 8-86......	94½	95½
Cont Tel 8¼-86...	94¼	95¼
Copen City 8-84..	96	97½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	89	90
Copen Tel 8½-86..	96¼	97¼
Corning 8½-86.....	100	101
Cut Ham 8-87.....	94¼	95¼
Denmark 9-82.....	102¼	103¼
Denmark 7½-90...	83½	83½
Dow Cor 8½-86....	99½	100½
Dupont 7½-78.....	96¼	97¼
E.D.F. 8½-86.....	99¼	100¼
E.I.B. 7½-84......	92	94
E.I.B. 8½-86......	99	100
E.I.B. 7½-90......	92½	93½
Esso 7½-75.......	96½	97½
Esso 8-85 Nov.....	97¼	98¼
Escom 8½-86......	95½	96½
FinMtgBk 8½-86..	96¼	97¼
Ford 8-81.........	99	100
GenMills 8-86.....	94¼	95¼
GenMot 8½-76....	99½	101½
GenMot 8¾-86....	102¼	103¼
Granges 8½-89....	95½	96½
Groller 8½-86.....	94½	95½
GTE 8¼-86.......	95¼	96¼
Guar Roy 8-87....	93	94
Haas 8-78.........	96¼	97¼
Haas 8¾-86.......	101½	102½
Hambros 7¾-87...	92½	93½
Helsinki 8¼-86....	99	100
Hill Samuel 8½-86	97	100
Iceland 8-87......	90½	91½
I.C.I. 7½-92......	89	90
I.N.I. 8-87.......	89½	90½
Ireland 8¼-89.....	92	93
I.S.E. 8¼-86......	95½	96½
Intl Util 8¼-82....	96¾	97¾
Kimberley 8½-86.	99½	100½
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	96	97
Lyons 8¾-86......	98	99
Metro Est 8¾-86..	97	98
Monsanto 8½-85..	102	103
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	96½	97½
Newfoundld 8½-86	98	99
Nickel (Le) 9-86..	103½	101½
NorgKomBk 7½-8	88½	89½
Ontario 8¼-86....	97½	98½
Oslo 8¼-86.......	96	97
Otis Elv 8¾-85....	101½	102½
OwensCorn 9-86..	102¼	103¼
Pekema 8¾-86....	97½	98½
Pennwalt 8-86.....	93	94
Petronor 8½-86...	96	97
PhilMorris 8-78...	100	101
PhilMorris 8½-86.	101	102
Plessey 8½-86....	95	96
QuebecHyd 8½-86	99	100
Queensld 8½-86...	96	97
Ralston 7½-87....	91	92
Rank 8¾-86.......	99½	100½
Richardson 8¾-85.	102	103
S.A.S. 8-88.......	94	95
Scott 8¾-86......	101¾	102¾
Shell 8-86........	95½	96½
Shell 7½-87......	91½	92½
Sth Africa 8-87...	89¼	90¼
Sybron 8-87......	92½	93½
Textron 7¾-87....	89½	90½
Transamer 8½-86.	94½	96
Transocean 8-86..	96½	96½
Transocean 8-84..	98	99
Transocean 7½-87	90½	91½
T.R.W. 8¾-86.....	98¼	99¼
Union Oil 7-79....	92¼	93¼
Union Oil 7½-87..	91	92
Utah 8-87.........	92¾	93¾
Volvo 8-87........	93¼	94¼
Wellcome 8¼-87..	94	95
Will Glyn 8¼-87..	96¼	97¼
Apco 6-89.........	68	70
Alusuisse 4½-87..	88	90
Amer Can 4¾-88..	75	76½
Am Tob 5½-88.....	102	103½
Ashland 5-88......	90½	92
Beatrice 4½-92....	90	91
BroadHale 4¾-87..	93½	94½
Chevron 5-88	104	105½
Chrysler 4¾-88....	63	64½
Chrysler 5-88.....	69	70½
Cont Tel 5½-88....	98	99½
Comminsin 6¼-86	99½	100½
Dart Ind 4¾-87....	102	103½
EastKodak 4½-88.	147	148½
Fedders 5-92......	67	68½
Firestone 5-88.....	89	90½
Ford 5-83.........	90	91
Ford 6-86.........	96½	97½
GenElec 4½-85....	100½	102
GenElec 4¾-87....	95½	96½
Gen Foods 4¾-88..	80¾	81¾
Gillette 4¾-87....	100	101
Halliburt 4¾-87...	135	136½
Honeywell 6-86....	107½	107
I.S.E. 5-88.......	77½	79
I.S.E. 6¼-89......	85	86½
J. Logan 4¾-83....	83½	85
LTV 5-88..........	50½	52½
MarMidland 5-88..	84½	86
Mass Mut 6¾-87...	82½	84
Miles 4¾-93.......	94	95½
Morgan JP 4¾-87..	124	125½
Motorola 4½-83...	138	139½
Murphy Oil 5-89..	134	135½
Nabisco 5¼-88....	95½	97
Owens Ill 4½-87..	94½	95¼
PanAm 5¼-88.....	61	63
Penney JC 4½-87..	105	106½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83..	124	125½
R.C.A. 5-88.......	84	85½
Revlon 4¾-87.....	107	108½
Revlon 4¾-87.....	97	98
Reynolds M 5-88..	68½	70
Squibb Intl 4¾-87.	98	99½
Texaco 4½-88.....	81	82½
UnCarb 4¾-92.....	87½	89
WarnLam 4½-87..	101	102½

Convertible Bonds

Addressog 4¾-88.	62½	64
Amexco 4¼-87....	115	116½
Am Mot 6-92......	98½	101½
Amoco 5½-84.....	111½	113

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	96.66	90.52	114.68
Previous ..	96.66	90.51	115.17

11.231.3

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Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Tuesday.

Closing prices on Sept. 11, 1973

	Bid	Ask
AGE Fnd	4.93	5.03
Advisrs	4.16	4.55
Aetna F	8.42	9.20
Aetna Shr	13.44	14.69
Afuture F	10.07	N.L.
AllAm Fd	.63	.69
Allstate	12.67	13.62
Alpha	12.88	14.08
Amcap	4.84	5.29
Am Diver	9.19	10.04
Am Eqity	4.56	5.00
Amer Express:		
Capit	7.42	8.11
Incme	8.36	9.15
Invest	7.78	8.50
Speci	7.64	8.35
Stock	7.45	8.14
Am Grth	5.78	6.32
Am Insin	5.02	5.49
Am Invs	4.97	N.L.
Am Mutl	8.15	8.91
AmN Gth	2.32	2.54
Anchor Group:		
Capit	4.67	5.12
Grwth	7.84	8.59
Incme	7.10	7.78
Fd Inv	7.54	8.26
Vent	8.64	9.47
Wash N	11.77	12.90
Astron	3.74	4.09
Audax Fd	7.96	8.70
Axe Houghton:		
Fnd A	4.62	5.02
Fnd B	7.00	7.61
Stock	5.73	6.26
Scien	4.12	4.49
BLC Grth	11.27	12.32
Babson	11.11	N.L.
Bayrk Fd	7.15	7.81
Bayrk Gr	5.66	6.19
Beacn Hil	8.73	N.L.
Beacn In	11.07	N.L.
Borg Ken	11.05	N.L.
Berk Gth	4.05	4.43
Bondstk	4.72	5.16
Bost Fdn	9.53	10.42
Brwn Fd	3.36	3.67
Bullock Calvin:		
Bullck	12.97	14.20
Candn	21.81	23.88
Divid	3.60	3.95
NatW S	9.55	10.47
NY Vnt	11.22	12.29
Burnh Fd	9.84	N.L.
CG Fund	10.18	11.01
Cap Trin	11.44	12.50
Centry Sh	13.57	14.83
Channing Funds:		
Balan	10.37	11.33
Bond	9.03	9.87
Com St.	1.26	1.38
Grwth	5.24	5.73
Incom	6.69	7.31
Speci	1.78	1.95
Vent	8.99	9.83
Chase Gr Bos:		
Fund	8.70	9.51
Frt Cap	5.54	6.05
Shrhld	7.23	7.90
Speci	6.09	6.66
Chemicl	10.49	11.46
Colonial:		
Cnvrt	9.45	10.33
Equty	3.26	3.56
Fund	9.91	10.83
Grwth	6.04	6.60
Incom	9.48	10.58
Vent	3.28	3.58
Colu Grth	12.03	N.L.
Cwlth AB	1.11	1.20
Cwlth C	1.41	1.52
Comp Gr	6.78	7.32
Comp Bd	8.32	9.04
Comp F	7.40	8.04
Concord	9.61	N.L.
Cons Inv	14.25	11.75
Constel G	5.45	5.96
Cont Mut	7.42	N.L.
Cont Gth		unavail
Ctry Cap	12.76	13.82
Crn WDiv	5.55	6.07
Crn WDel	6.21	6.79
Dallas Fd	3.39	
Davge Fd	8.76	N.L.
deVegh	60.32	N.L.
Delaware Grou:		
Decat	9.50	10.38
Delaw	9.30	10.16
Delta	4.88	5.25
Dir Cap	3.03	3.31
Dodg Cox	15.26	N.L.
Drexel	9.79	N.L.
Dreyfus Grp:		
Dreyf	10.46	11.46
Equit	3.80	.95
Levge	14.66	16.07
Spl Inc	7.37	.88
Third C	10.14	11.11
E&E Fd	3.20	N.L.
Eagle Gr	7.07	7.75
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	9.91	10.39
Grwth	14.12	15.43
Incom	5.97	6.52
Speci	7.33	8.01
Stock	12.63	13.80
Ebrstdt	10.33	11.29
EDIE Spl	22.59	N.L.
EFC Management:		
Eq Gth	7.71	8.43
Eq Pro	3.00	3.28
Fd Am	7.56	8.26
Egret Gt	12.31	13.38
Eltun Tr	16.15	
Emer Sec	3.60	3.93
Energy	11.69	N.L.
Fairfld	8.14	8.90
Farm Bu	9.58	N.L.
Fed Reg	9.20	
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.80	9.62
Capit	11.34	12.39
Contfd	9.32	
Conv	7.16	7.48
Dstny	6.34	
Essex	10.39	
Evrst	11.20	12.24
Fidel	15.32	16.74
Puritn	9.20	10.05
Salem	4.14	4.52
Trend	23.59	25.78
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.24	N.L.
Indust	4.19	N.L.
Incom	5.62	N.L.
Vent	4.17	N.L.
FstFd Va	11.18	12.22
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.44	5.96
Grwth	7.11	7.79
Stock	7.72	8.45
Fst Mult	8.49	N.L.
Forum Group:		
Cimb F	9.07	N.L.
100 Fd	10.90	N.L.
101 Fd	7.98	N.L.
Twen F	6.05	N.L.
Fnd Gth	4.59	5.02
Founders Group:		
Grwth	5.38	5.88
Incom	11.76	12.85
Mutal	8.70	9.50
Speci	11.03	12.05
Foursq	8.72	9.53
Franklin Group:		
DNTC	7.86	8.61
Grwth	7.37	8.08
Utils	5.13	5.62
Incom	1.89	2.07
US Gov	9.73	10.66
Capit	4.73	5.18
Equit	4.32	4.73
Frkln Lfe	11.42	12.48
FdF Dep	9.23	N.L.
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.87	9.69
Impac	7.92	8.66
Ind Trd	10.94	11.96
Pilot	7.53	8.23
Gateway	7.16	7.74
GE S&S	35.35	
Gen Sec	6.45	N.L.
Group Sec:		
Apex	5.50	6.02
Balan	7.71	8.43
Com St	11.00	12.03
GrthFd A	4.26	4.66
Grth Ind	20.09	N.L.
Guard M	23.27	N.L.
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.04	4.42
Grwth	6.83	7.46
Incom	6.29	6.87
H&C Fd	10.72	N.L.
H&C Lev	8.55	N.L.
Hedb Ger	8.71	8.86
Hedge	5.68	
Heritge	1.77	1.94
Hor Man	17.78	19.22
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.09	4.47
Incom	3.91	4.27
Trus sh	12.75	13.93
Trus un	3.44	
Imp Cap	9.63	10.52
Imp Gth	7.22	7.89
IncF Am	12.82	14.01
Industry	3.02	3.30
INTGN	8.57	9.27
Int Invst	34.84	38.18
Inver Gth	8.78	8.87
ICA	12.92	14.12
Inv Guid	7.17	N.L.
Inv Indic	3.06	
Inves Bos	10.89	11.90
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	7.35	8.05
Captl G	2.78	3.05
Captl S	5.58	6.12
Investors Group:		
IDS Grt	6.02	
IDS ndl	6.08	6.71
Mutl	9.64	10.48
Prog	4.99	5.67
Stock	1.61	21.31
Select	9.21	9.90
Var Py	8.65	9.40
Inv Resh	4.99	5.45
Istel	31.33	34.80
Ivy	7.02	N.L.
JP GrthF	9.03	9.82
James F	19.70	N.L.
J Hanck		unavail
J Hanc Sl		unavail
Johnstn	24.14	N.L.
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	4.66	5.11
Cus B1	18.69	19.46
Cus B2	19.49	21.36
Cus B4	8.10	8.88
Cus K1	7.00	7.67
Cus K2	5.93	6.50
Cus S1	21.58	23.64
Cus S2	11.51	12.61
Cus S3	7.91	8.67
Cus S4	4.34	4.76
Polar	3.67	4.01
Knickb	6.13	6.72
Knick Gt	7.52	8.24
Land Gth		unavail
Lenox Fd	5.26	N.L.
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	15.16	16.60
Lex Gr	6.40	6.99
Lex Rh	13.39	14.63
Liberty Fd	5.29	5.78
Life Ins	8.55	9.34
Linc Ntl	7.11	7.77
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	12.99	N.L.
Mut	14.34	N.L.
Lord Abbett:		
Affilld	6.62	7.16
A Bus	2.93	3.17
Bnd Db	9.83	10.74
Luth Bro	10.47	11.46
Luth Inc	9.35	10.22
Manhtn	4.89	4.25
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.78	8.53
Indep	8.18	8.95
Mass	11.43	12.53
Mass Financl:		
MIT	11.17	12.21
MIG	12.75	13.93
MID	10.37	11.61
MFD	13.24	14.47
MCD	14.60	15.96
Mates	2.04	N.L.
Mathers	11.42	N.L.
Mid AM	5.39	5.86
MONY F	10.49	11.46
MSB Fd	10.85	N.L.
Mut Ben	9.72	10.65
MIF Fd	7.67	8.29
MIF Gth	4.50	4.86
M OmaG	4.76	5.21
M Omahl	8.82	7.60
Mut Shrs	15.27	N.L.
Mut Trst	1.85	N.L.
NEA Mut	9.39	9.58
Natl Ind	9.93	N.L.
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	8.62	.64
Bond	4.78	5.22
Divid	3.52	3.85
Grwth	6.54	7.15
Pf Stk	6.04	6.60
Incom	4.63	5.06
Stock	6.59	7.20
NE LifeFund:		
Equit	15.95	17.34
Grwth	10.58	11.53
Side	16.35	17.77
Neuw Cat	5.17	N.L.
Neuw Fd	9.12	N.L.
New Per	13.79	15.07
New Wld	12.32	13.35
Newton	14.07	15.38
Nich Strs	16.83	N.L.
Noreast	14.83	N.L.
Oceangr	6.63	N.L.
Omega	7.60	7.72
One Wms	16.43	N.L.
ONeill Fd	11.98	N.L.
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	7.22	7.89
AIM	10.32	11.28
Time	7.36	8.04
OTC Sec	9.97	10.84
Param M	7.59	8.30
Paul vr	7.09	7.75
Pegas Fd	5.00	5.49
Penn Sq	6.86	N.L.
Pa Mut	2.52	
Phila	6.50	7.12
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pilgm	8.00	8.74
Mag C	3.60	3.95
Incom	8.67	9.48
Pine St	10.01	N.L.
Pine Tree	2.93	
Pioneer Fund:		
Entrp	7.35	8.04
Fund	11.58	12.57
II	9.55	10.44
Plan Inv	8.87	9.69
Pilgrth	12.49	13.65
Price Funds:		
Grwth	14.36	N.L.
N Era	11.60	N.L.
N Horiz	10.05	N.L.
Pro Fund	8.07	N.L.
Provid	4.00	4.37
Prov Gth	8.44	9.22
Pru SIP	10.32	11.27
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	10.71	11.70
Equit	8.85	9.67
Georg	15.05	16.45
Grwth	11.06	12.09
Incom	7.99	8.73
Invest	9.52	10.41
Vista	10.41	11.48
Voyag	10.40	11.37
Revere	6.76	7.39
Rinfret	12.64	
Safec Eqt	8.25	9.02
Sagittars	2.31	N.L.
Schustr		unavail
Schust Sp		unavail
Scudder Funds:		
Int Inv	15.67	N.L.
Speci	29.76	N.L.
Balan	16.04	N.L.
Com St	10.59	N.L.
Seaboard Funds:		
Ad Grt	4.20	4.60
Ad Inc	3.67	4.02
Ad Ins	7.90	8.66
Comp C	4.78	5.16
Inc Bos	5.98	6.55
Lever	4.32	4.73
Security Funds:		
Equty	3.47	3.80
Invest	6.54	7.17
Ultra	7.07	7.75
Selected Funds:		
Sel Am	8.14	N.L.
Sel Opp	9.46	N.L.
Sel Spl	12.75	N.L.
Sent Gth	9.91	10.77
Sentry F	13.83	15.03
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	3.42	3.74
Entrp	5.64	6.16
Flet Fd	3.92	4.28
Harbr	7.29	7.97
Legal	6.16	6.73
Pace	7.54	8.24
Shearson Funds:		
Appre		unavail
Incom		unavail
Invest		unavail
Sherm D	10.79	N.L.
Side Fd	6.97	7.64
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	7.58	8.28
Invest	10.30	11.26
Trust	7.64	8.35
Vent	8.88	9.70
SB Eqty	10.24	N.L.
SB I&Gr	10.84	N.L.
SoGen Int	12.70	13.38
Sw Invs	8.03	8.68
Swin Gt	5.95	6.43
Sover Inv	11.28	12.35
Spectra F	4.98	5.46
S&P IntD	6.64	N.L.
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.74	5.18
Div Fd	5.15	5.63
Prog F	5.06	5.53
StFrm Gt	4.69	N.L.
S Frm In	9.08	N.L.
State St	45.36	45.75
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	3.03	N.L.
Asso F	1.17	N.L.
Invest	1.36	N.L.
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	10.65	N.L.
Cap O	10.39	N.L.
Stock	14.73	N.L.
Supervisd Inv:		
Grwth	6.10	6.68
Incom	8.21	9.00
Sumit	8.92	9.78
Tech	6.29	6.87
Sync Gth	6.75	7.38
TMR App	8.60	9.40
Temp Gt	8.27	9.06
Towr Cap	5.67	N.L.
Trns Cap	8.27	8.99
Trav Eq	10.47	11.47
Tudr Hed	19.42	N.L.
TwnC Gt	2.78	3.05
TwnC Inc	3.92	4.30
USAA Gt	10.80	N.L.
US GovSe	9.87	10.02
Unit Mut		unavail
Unifund	8.64	9.44
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	13.35	14.60
Nat Inv	8.44	9.22
U Cap	9.03	9.87
Whiteh	12.56	13.73
United Funds:		
Accm	7.04	7.72
Bond	7.75	8.49
Con Gr	9.81	10.75
Con Inc	9.75	10.68
Incom	13.13	14.39
Scien	6.78	7.43
Vang	6.91	7.57
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	5.40	5.92
Incom	4.33	4.75
Lev Grt	6.72	7.03
Spl Sit	3.16	3.46
Vance Sanders:		
Invest	7.12	7.78
Comm	7.03	7.68
Speci	7.42	8.11
Vandrof	4.49	4.91
Vangd	1.43	1.56
Vanty TN	6.04	
Var In P	3.72	4.04
Viking	5.52	N.L.
Wall St G	7.59	8.30
Wash M	10.94	11.96
Weing Eq	10.91	N.L.
Wellingtn Group:		
Explr	22.28	24.35
Ivest	9.67	10.37
Morg	11.45	12.51
Techv	7.37	
Trust	11.78	12.87
Wellsl	11.85	12.95
Wellin		unavail
Windr	7.50	8.20
West Ind	3.20	3.62
Westf Grt	8.52	9.26
Wisc Fd	5.63	6.15
Ziegler	9.85	10.77

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Sept. 11, 1973

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
14810	Abitibi	$ 13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
71239	Acklands	$ 17¾	16⅛	17	+ 5
170	Acres Ltd	$ 14	14	14	+ ⅛
1280	Agnico E	560	545	545	+20
1750	Agra Ind	$ 12	11⅝	12	
3108	Alta Gas T	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
10	Alta Nat	$ 20	20	20	
2400	Alliance B	$ 9¼	9	9¼	
1000	Alminex	685	675	680	+ 5
250	Atco Ind	$ 13¼	13	13¼	
3951	Bank N S	$ 35⅛	35⅜	35⅛+	⅛
200	Baton B	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1421	Bell Canad	$ 40⅞	40⅜	40⅜	
7010	Betim	$ 15	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
3800	Block Bros	265	265	265	
1300	Bovis Cor	210	205	210	+ 5
1144	BP Can	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	
600	Bralor Res	200	200	200	
2850	Bramalea	5	485	485	—15
725	Brenda M	720	715	715	— 5
3250	BC Forest	$ 22¼	21¾	21¾—	⅛
150	BC Phone	$ 50	50	50	+ ¼
4819	Brunswk	495	485	490	— 5
600	Budd Auto	$ 14	14	14	— ⅛
4105	Burns Fds	$ 15½	15½	15½	
100	Cad Dev	$ 12¼	12¼	12¼+	¼
3450	Cal Pow	$ 23½	23⅜	23⅜	
3800	Camflo	785	775	780	— 5
5320	Campeau	$ 8⅝	8½	8½—	⅛
700	C Pakrs C	$ 21	21	21	+ ¼
2025	Can Perm	$ 17⅞	17⅝	17⅝—	⅛
15500	C Tung	268	256	267	+ 7
11124	C Cablesy	$ 15⅜	15½	15½—	⅛
5017	C Imp Bank	$ 30½	30¼	30¼+	⅛
7220	C Ind Gas	$ 7⅞	7½	7½—	⅛
277	CIL	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	
2114	Cdn Tire A	$ 48½	48	48	— ½
50	Candel Oil	990	990	990	
1350	Cassiar	$ 12⅝	12	12⅝+	⅜
3100	Celanese	480	470	480	+ 5
12250	Chemalloy	390	335	340	—10
1737	Chieftan D	$ 11½	11½	11½—	⅛
710	C Holiday I	$ 10½	10⅛	10½+	¼
1800	Con Bldg	275	275	275	
1000	C Rambler	340	335	335	— 5
2325	Con Distrb	$ 22½	22	22	— ½
2150	Cons Gas	$ 15½	15⅜	15⅜—	⅛
1500	Conwest	475	470	470	—15
3530	Craigmt	765	755	760	—10
2260	Crush Intl	$ 13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
2764	Denison	$ 39⅝	39⅛	39¼+	⅛
3400	Dicknsn	330	325	325	—10
5813	Dofasco	$ 28	27⅞	28	— ⅛
2100	Dom Store	$ 14¼	14⅛	14¼—	⅛
972	Dupont	$ 29½	29½	29½+	⅛
510	Electro Hd	$ 12½	12⅜	12⅜—	⅛
4470	Falcon C	$ 13½	13⅛	13⅜+	⅛
1660	Falcon	$ 73⅝	73½	73½—	½
600	Fed Ind Ltd	$ 6⅛	6	6	— ¼
200	Ford USA	$ 54⅜	54⅜	54⅜—1⅝	
800	Francana	900	900	900	
1150	Fraser	$ 23	22½	23	+ ⅞
300	Gen Distrb	$ 12¼	12	12	— ⅜
6450	Gnt Mascot	280	275	279	+ 4
14800	Gibraltar	$ 13½	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
110	Goodyer	$ 20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅜
3000	Granduc	360	360	360	+10
500	Gt Cdn Oilsds	875	850	855	+ 5
1441	GL Paper	$ 27	26⅝	26⅝—	⅜
200	Gr Plains	$ 30	30	30	— ½
245	Gt W Life	$ 62½	62½	62½—	½
319	Greyhnd	$ 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
100	Guar Trst	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
200	Hambro C	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
5045	Hawker S	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
1836	Hays Dna	$ 9⅝	9½	9½—	⅛
1500	Houston O	325	320	320	
6301	HB Oil Gas	$ 50¼	50	50	— ⅜
915	Huron Eri	$ 28½	28	28½+	⅛
2080	IAC	$ 17	16½	16¾+	⅛
25	Indusmin	$ 10	10	10	
500	Inglis	$ 15⅜	15⅜	15⅜+	⅛
8175	Inland Gas	$ 10¼	10	10	
225	Int Mogul	$ 13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
575	Inv Grp A	$ 9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1100	Jannock	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1150	Kaiser Re	315	315	315	
35695	Kaps Tran	485	450	470	—15
1785	Kerr Add	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
5100	Kottler	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
1350	Labatt	$ 24⅞	24½	24⅞	
292	Laura Sec	$ 8	8	8	
300	Lob Ko A	$ 5⅜	5½	5⅜—	⅛
725	Lob Co B	$ 5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
700	Loeb M	425	420	420	
269	Liberian	$ 11¾	11¾	11¾—	¼
12560	MB Ltd	$ 33⅜	33⅛	33⅜+	⅛
100	Matigmi	$ 32½	32½	32½	
600	McGraw H	$ 6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
235	Microsyst	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝+	⅛
3345	Moore	$ 50⅛	49¼	50⅛+	⅛
500	Murphy	$ 9½	9	9	— ⅛
200	Nat Trust	$ 20⅞	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
16100	Noranda A	$ 51⅝	50⅞	51⅝+	⅜
1250	Orchan	480	475	480	+ 5
39	OSF Ind	$ 7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1390	Oshawa A	$ 8⅝	8½	8⅝+	⅛
816	Pamour	540	535	535	—25
635	PanCan P	$ 14½	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
700	Patino N V	$ 22⅝	22	22	— ½
1000	Pembin A	415	415	415	
500	Pembin B	415	415	415	+15
1975	Pine Point	$ 35⅜	35½	35½—	¼
3295	Placer	$ 27¾	27½	27¾	
1400	Rapid Dta	$ 7⅞	7⅜	7⅜—	⅜
400	Rayrock	120	120	120	
250	Redpath I	$ 27½	27⅜	27⅜	
1600	Reed Oslr A	$ 10½	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
1100	Rothman	$ 14	14	14	— ⅛
2700	Scotts	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼	
11515	Shell Can	$ 20½	20⅛	20¼—	⅛
4677	Sherritt	$ 16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
3700	Siebens	$ 13	12¾	13	
4655	Simpsons	$ 8¼	8	8⅛	
1863	Simpson S	$ 11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
1000	Slater Stl	$ 10⅛	10½	10⅛	
1000	Slat W Can	$ 10⅛	10	10	
1535	Southam	$ 30	29⅞	30	— ¼
900	St Brodcst	$ 10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
5684	Stelco	$ 30⅛	29⅜	29⅞—	⅛
3350	Steep R	149	145	145	— 2
33870	Sundale O	930	890	910	—15
800	Tara	$ 14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
630	Teck Cor A	405	400	405	—10
1045	Teck Cor B	400	380	380	—30
2905	Texaco	$ 62½	61¼	61¼—1¼	
1800	Thom Nes	$ 13¼	13	13	— ¼
10814	Tor Dm Bk	$ 34⅜	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
1150	Traders A	$ 18⅜	18½	18½	
2585	Tr Can PL	$ 29⅜	29¼	29½	
5920	Trans Mt	$ 18⅜	18	18	— ⅛
228	U Keno	560	560	560	—20
6450	U Siscoe	650	630	645	—15
615	Un Carbid	$ 16¾	16¾	16¾	
650	Un Gas	$ 10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
900	Union Oil	$ 15⅜	15	15¼+	⅛
1000	Upp Can	284	279	279	— 1
500	Van Der	$ 9⅜	9⅜	9⅜—	⅛
400	Voyager P	590	585	585	— 5
1835	Weldwod	$ 16½	16¼	16½	
250	Welburne	$ 11½	11½	11½—	¼
400	West Mine	310	310	310	
4200	W Realty	$ 8¼	8¼	8¼+	¼
100	Westmhse	$ 19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
1850	Weston	$ 21¾	21½	21¾	
719	White Pas	$ 10⅜	10⅜	10⅜+	¼
1050	Woodwd A	$ 23⅜	23	23⅜+	⅛
1100	Yk Bear	435	425	425	
1700	Yukon C	179	179	179	+ 8

Total sales 1,955,599 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
140	Algoma	$ 18⅜	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
930	Asbestos	$ 14⅝	14¾	14¾—	⅛
3936	Bank Mont	$ 16⅜	16½	16⅜	
1575	Bombard	375	375	375	— 5
450	CAE Ind	$ 10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
700	Canron	$ 20	20	20	— ½
402	Com BusM	$ 9	9	9	— ¼
2083	Con Bath	$ 27	26⅝	27	— ¼
100	Dom Bridge	$ 37⅜	37⅜	37⅜—1⅛	
1100	Dom Glass	$ 12½	12½	12½	
1650	Dom Text	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
1100	Fncl Col	$ 8⅜	8¼	8¼	
350	Imasco	$ 30⅜	30⅜	30⅜+	⅛
1330	Ivaco	$ 11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
333	Laur Fin	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
11650	Molson A	$ 23	22½	22⅝—	⅛
135	Mont Trust	$ 18	18	18	— ¼
200	Phoenix C	320	320	320	—10
425	Power Cp	$ 10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	¼
13480	Price Co	$ 16⅜	16⅛	16⅜+	⅛
100	Rolland A	$ 8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
2118	Royal Bank	$ 36⅜	35⅞	36⅜+	⅜
2053	Steinberg A	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
1220	Zellers	$ 14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛

Total sales 755,965 shares.

European Gold Markets

Sept. 11, 1973

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	102.50	103.75	— 2.50
Zurich	104.00	102.75	— 2.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	104.97	105.19	— 2.67

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurodollars

Sept. 11, 1973

	Bid	Ask	Change Bid
7 Day Fix ...	11	11 1/4	+ 1/8
One Month .	11 1/2	11 5/8	— 1/8
3 Months ...	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 1/16
6 Months ...	11 7/16	11 9/16	+ 1/16
One Year ...	10 11/16	10 13/16	+ 1/8

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Sept. 11, 1973

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(w) Alexander Fund	$9.43
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd.	$8.00
(w) Amitalia Fund	$6.38
AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:	
— (d) Globvalor	SF87.00
(w) Andreae Equity	Can.$5.35
(w) Apollo(Tempus) iss.pr.	SF95.87
(i) Apollo Fund S.A.	$37.00
(w) Aries Fund	$32.82
(w) Asca Corporation	DM11.85
(w) Austral. Trust S.A.	$9.36
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd.	$6.50
AUSTRALIAN INV. MGN. GROUP:	
— (w) Fd of Austral.($U.S.)	$3.76
— (w) Fd.Austral.Sterling	Aus.$3.70
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust.	Aus.$1.31
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd.	Aus.$8.36
BAER, Julius & Co.:	
— (d) Baerbond	SF928.50
— (d) Conbar	SF891.00
— (d) Grobar	SF722.00
— (d) Stockbar	SF965.00
BARCLAYTRUST FRONTIER:	
— (w) BtF Growth Fund	$6.06
— (w) BtF Japan Fund	$11.96
— (w) BtF Trust S.A.	$10.75
— (w) BtF Income Fund	$9.45
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l.	$50.83
(w) Browninvest	$19.86
(r) Cal. Land & Constr.	$19.37
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd.	Can.$19.17
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd.	Can.$5.31
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:	
— (w) Capital Int'l.	$13.38
— (w) Capital Italia S.A.	$11.41
(d) Capital Rentinvest	LF987
(d) Caribico N.V. "C" Sh.	$111.20
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fcd	$765.40
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs.	$8.74
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs.	$11.37
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V.	$8.94
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V.	$802.49
CREDIT SUISSE:	
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF82.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l.	SF90.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Europa-Valor	SF154.25
— (d) Intervalor	SF90.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser.	SF258.00
(i) Crosby Fund S.A.	$6.05
(w) D.G.C.	$55.02
(d) Delta Invest. Fund	$10.11
(d) Delta Multifund	$9.87
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund	Yen8,284
DREYFUS GROUP:	
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l.	$10.88
— (w) Dr.Interct.Inv.Fd.	$11.66
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sh.	$9.21
— (w) Dr.Offsh.Deb.Prem.	—
(d) Eurunion	$50.14
(d) Executive Fd of Canada	$6.33
FIDELITY:	
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia	$11.92
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$21.07
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd.	$23.95
— (d) Fidelity World Fd.	$10.00
(d) Fiducem	BF1,120
(d) Finance Union	$10.38
(w) First/Fund	$13.20
FIRST INVESTORS:	
— (w) American Trust	$4.12
— (w) Int'l Mun. Petr.Fd.	$8.98
— (i) Austl.Ld&Prop.Fd.	Bah.$11.87
(d) First Nt'l City Fund	$33.44
(d) First Security Cap Fd.	$80.74
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	$86.25
(w) Fleming Japan Fund	$24.16
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr.	SF2,468
(d) Formula Selection Fd.	SF99.30
(d) Fonditalia	$12.15
(d) Fund of Nations	$8.50
(w) Future Australia Fd.	Aus.$8.33
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:	
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	Berm.$23.45
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund	Berm.$6.69
(w) Guardian Gr.Fd.Int'l.	$8.25
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV	$4.633
(w) Hedged Investors	$11.036
(i) H.O.I.T./Hobet.	$29.06
(d) IOOFUND	$11.50
(w) INGROW	$22.38
(d) Interlix	SF372.90
(d) Interfund S.A.	$12.01
(d) Interitalia	Lire9,632
(w) Intermarket Fund	$107.09
(w) Int'l Income Fund	$21.84
(r) Int'l Invest. Network	$10.13
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd.	Can.$3.18
(r) Invest. Atlantiques	$47.93
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.27
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund	$10.80
(r) Japan Growth Fund	$15.42
(d) Japan Selection Fund	$49.68
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$15.42
JARDINE FLEMING	
— (r) Jardine East. Trust	$87.93
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund	$43.33
— (r) Jardine Selection NV	$19.45
(d) KB Income Fund	LF1,837
(w) Keyfund	$7.85
(w) Kleinwort BensonIntF.	$11.12
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F.	$20.47
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$19.93
LLOYDS & BOLSA-TYNDALL:	
++(r) L&B-T 3-way Fd.Ltd	£1.02
++(w) L&B-T Multi-wayFd.	SF499.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund	SF502.00
(w) Luxfund	$22.48
(r) Marlin Fund	$8.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$12.35
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$4.32
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$7.61
(w) N.A.M.F.	$95.10
(w) Nippon Fund	$36.58
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$6.52
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd.	$12.22
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc.	$2.26
(r) Pegasus Intern'l.	$7.17
(d) Renta Fund	LF1,980
(d) Renta Capital Fund	LF3,329
(d) Rentinvest	LF985
SAFE GROUP:	
— (d) Safe Fund	$8.44
— (d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.89
— (d) Global Fund	$8.88
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF69.05
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V.	$5.42
SEPRO:	
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$12.35
SHARE GROUP:	
— (d) Share Int'l Fund	$7.85
— (d) Share Realty	$14.02
— (w) Shareholders Excal.	$6.86
— (d) Enterprise Fund	$5.66
— (d) Harbor Fund	$7.31
S.M.C. FUNDS:	
— (d) Chase Selection Fd.	$9.86
— (d) Crossbow Fund	SF6.60
— (d) I.T.F.	$9.53
(w) SMH I	DM98.10
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:	
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est.	SF1,456.00
— (r) Securswiss	SF1,215.00
(w) Stanhope Transat. Fd.	$12.65
(w) Stand & Poor Int. Fd.	$189.27
(w) Star Fund	$7.69
(r) Suez Int'l Ventures Inc.	$11.10
SWISS BANK CORP.:	
— (d) Japan Portfolio	SF423.00
— (d) Univ. Bond Select.	SF97.00
— (d) Universal Fund	SF109.48
(r) Talent Global Fund	$12.67
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.)	$28.32
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NV	$38.67
(w) Tokyo Valor	$16.40
(w) Transpacific Fund	$18.35
TYNDALL GROUP:	
+ (r) Overseas Fund	$1.56
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	$1.81
+ (r) Overseas (Stg) Ltd.	£13.20
+ (r) Do. Accumulation	£15.00
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF51.00
— (d) Bond Invest	SF83.75
— (d) Convert-Invest	SF98.25
— (d) Eurit Europ. Sh.	SF156.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh.	SF109.50
— (d) Globinvest	SF84.50
— (d) Pacific-Invest	SF90.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest	SF436.00
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh.	SF282.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est.	SF173.00
UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:	
— (d) Atlanticfonds	DM18.47
— (d) Europafonds	DM37.95
— (d) Unifonds	DM31.46
— (d) Unirenta	DM41.20
— (d) Unispecial I	DM37.62
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.	$3.14
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd.	$18.04
(w) Universal Sav. Equity	Can.$7.94
(w) Western Growth Fd.	$5.88
(w) Western Hedge Fund	$1,481.49
(w) West. Proprietary N.V.	$1,804.77
(d) World Equity Grth Fd.	$522.90
(w) Worldwide Securities	$38.94
(w) Worldwide Special	$3,857.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — asked.

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International depositary receipts to bearer issued by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York and representing outstanding registered shares of USIF real estate have been admitted to listing on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange effective 12th September 1973.

Listing of the presently existing bearer shares of USIF real estate will be withdrawn effective 31st March 1974.

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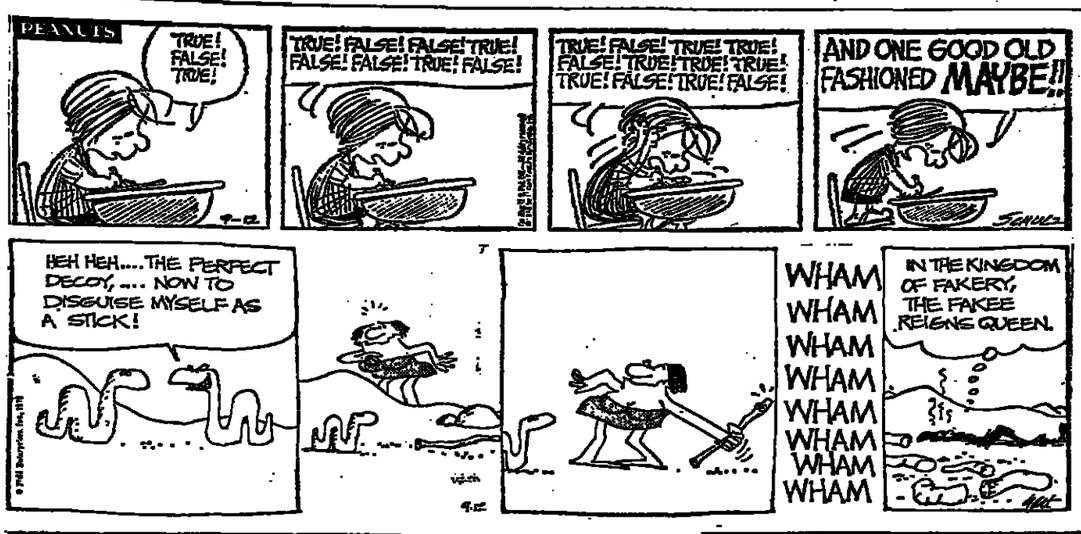
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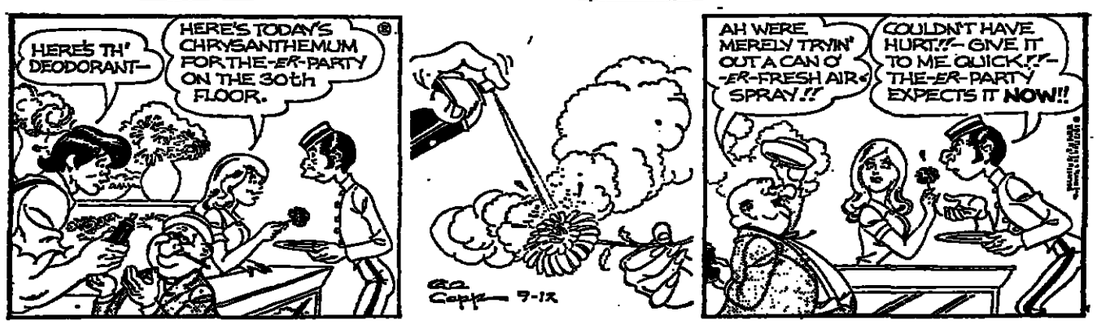
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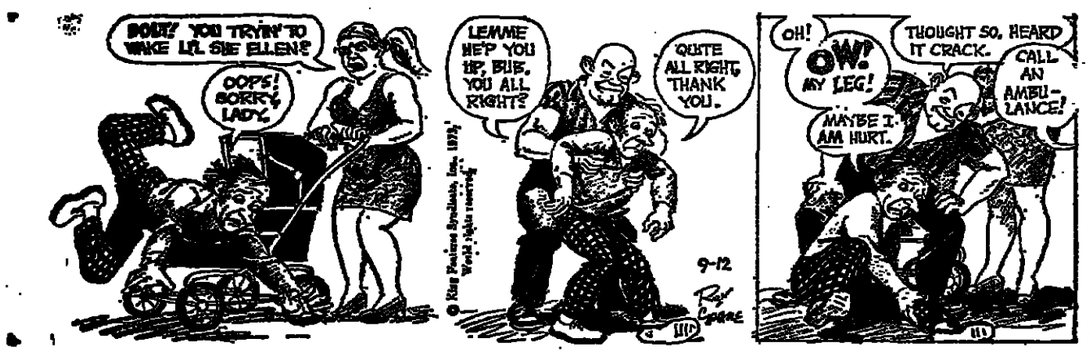
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BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

When each player has come down to three cards, the outcome is easy to predict on a double-dummy basis. But at the table, such positions can be deceptive. Both West and South were deceived on the diagramed deal.

East opened one club in fourth seat, and it was well that South did *not* make a take-out double, since North would still be thinking what to respond. The overcall of one heart with a strong four-card suit was slightly eccentric, but worked out well. North might have passed, since game was out of the question, but he raised to two hearts, ending the auction.

West led his partner's club suit, and East overtook the second round to continue with an honor. South ruffed with the heart ten, and West parted with a diamond. A spade was led to the queen, and after East won with the ace, he led his last club honor. South discarded a spade and West another diamond.

The spade jack was returned to dummy's king, and a spade was ruffed in the closed hand. Now South cashed the ace and king of diamonds and led a third round. As West was now out of diamonds, he ruffed and was on lead in this position:

NORTH
♠ —
♡ J 8 6
◇ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ 10
♡ 9 7
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q 4 3
◇ —
♣ —

SOUTH
♠ —
♡ A K
◇ 6
♣ —

If West had been counting, he would have known that South held one more diamond and therefore only two trumps. A trump lead was safe, and was sure to defeat the contract. But West failed to work this out and led the last spade.

This was an attempt to smother his partner's natural trump trick. If South had ruffed low in dummy he would have made his contract. But *unfortunately* for his side, South was thinking. Why would West make such a play? It would only make sense if West held a doubleton heart queen at this point, so South put up the heart jack and went down.

NORTH
♠ K Q 3
♡ J 8 6
◇ A J 7
♣ 9 5 4 2

WEST	EAST
♠ 10 9 5 4	♠ A J 7
♡ 9 7 5	♡ Q 4 3
◇ 9 8 4 3	◇ Q 5
♣ A J	♣ K Q 10 7 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ 8 6 2
♡ A K 10 2
◇ K 10 6 2
♣ 8 3

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
1 ♡	Pass	2 ♡	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

	T	I	E	M		J	I	L	T		G	O	L	D
B	R	A	V	O		A	R	I	A		A	B	O	U
R	I	L	E	D		P	O	E	T		R	O	L	L
A	S	K		L	I	N	A	N	U	T	S	H	E	L	L
		T	I	S	A	N	E		E	C	O			
J	A	U	N	T	I	E	R		R	I	P	R	A	P
U	N	R	E	E	L	I	S				O	L	A	
L	E	K		S	I	S	E		O	H	M		T	O	N
E	N	E							L	O	O	K	I	N	G
S	T	Y	L	E	S		T	E	A	R	O	S	E	S
		I	R	A		H	A	R	A	S	S			
O	D	O	S	A	N	D	E	N	D	S		E	D	E
P	E	A	T		C	U	R	D		S	I	R	E	N
T	E	L	E		H	A	M	E		E	R	I	E	S
S	P	I	N		O	D	O	R		S	E	E	D	

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

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(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHEEK HAVOC SCHOOL AIRWAY

Answer: *Evidently this kind of owl doesn't give a hoot!*—A SCREECH OWL

BOOKS

CHICAGO, 1860-1919

By Stephen Longstreet. 547 pp. David McKay Co. $10.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

"THE City of Chicago. This singing flame of a city, this all America, this poet in chaps and buckskins, this rude, raw Titan, this Burns of a city!" exclaimed Theodore Dreiser, reciting from memory some lines from "The Titan" in a conversation years ago with Stephen Longstreet. And continuing his *apostrophe, the novelist said:*

"Here was the Negro, the prostitute, the blackleg, the gambler, the romantic adventurer par excellence. A city with but a handful of native born; a city packed to the doors with all the riffraff of a thousand towns. Flaring were the lights of the bagnio; tinkling the banjos, zithers, mandolins of the so-called ginmill; all the dreams and the brutality of the day seemed gathered to rejoice—and rejoice they did in this new-found wonder of a metropolitan life in the West."

It is this Chicago of Dreiser's steamy prose that Mr. Longstreet attempts to re-create for modern readers, a Chicago that was unabashedly, yes, even proudly and joyously bawdy, raucous, brawling and corrupt. The attempt is praiseworthy, but I often found myself boggled by Mr. Longstreet's ineptitudes as a writer—his repetitions, his clichés, his disjointedly constructed *tableaux vivants* of city life and his lack of narrative pace. I wish some editor had laid pencil to the book, for Mr. Longstreet has obviously been loving and assiduous in gathering the materials for his portrait and it would have been the decent thing to have helped him assemble them into a better tapestry.

And what materials there are! Marshall Field, the merchant prince, "with noble ideas and an eye on the money till," whose store was one of the city's wonders. And the 6-foot, 215-pound Cyrus Hall McCormick, litigious, volatile, the reaper king, whose favorite food was boiling hot mush and cold milk and whose favorite reading was his profit statements.

And, of course, there were the packinghouse barons, Philip Danforth Armour and Gustavus Swift, who made Chicago, in Carl Sandburg's wonderful phrase, "hog butcher to the world." Moreover, there was Potter Palmer, who built what he was unashamed to call "the Palace Hotel of the World," otherwise known as the Palmer House. Rudyard Kipling, in a moment of dyspepsia, called it "a gilded and mirrored rabbit warren," but its ornate French-style splendors bugged the eyes of most visitors.

These are a few of Mr. Longstreet's cast of thousands, the tiny few who made fortunes and who built the city's mélange of mansions, chateaus and schlosses between the Civil War and the close of World War I. But his heart isn't really committed to them, nor to such creative giants as Louis Sullivan and Frank Lloyd Wright, who get much shorter shrift than the city's plenitude of rogues and scoundrels.

Not the least of these was Charles Tyson Yerkes jr., the traction magnate who was the model for Dreiser's character, Frank Cowperwood, the protagonist of "The Financier" and "The Titan." Amoral, lustful for women, money and power, Yerkes bled Chicago for millions while greedily buying up aldermen and state legislators. "That dreadful Mr. Yerkes" was one of the mildest epithets applied to him. He did possess flamboyance and his thieveries were gargantuan.

"The secret of success," he once confided, "is to buy up old junk, fix it up a little and unload it on some other fellow." This was a philosophy that accorded with the spirit of Chicago and I can understand why, in Mr. Longstreet's view, Yerkes epitomized the business and industrial genius of the city. But here again Mr. Longstreet gives us shoddy in place of the John Aubrey-like profile we might expect.

The same may be said for his portrayals of "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, the alderman who dressed in matching coat and trousers of fawn gray, and of "Hinky Dink" Michael Kenna, another alderman with an extraordinary nose for loot. Lincoln Steffens, it seems to me, once captured their personalities, and he might have been quoted at some length by Mr. Longstreet.

He does quote, however, and aptly, in writing about the Everleigh Club, once the most famous sporting house in America. The source is Nell Kimball, the madam whose memoirs were published a couple of years ago. And whether quoting or not, Mr. Longstreet is at his best in recounting episodes from the lives of Chicago's "soiled doves." One of the sauciest of these was "Gentle Annie" Stafford, who described herself as "the fattest cathouse madam in town." With a muleskinner's whip she lashed a man into marrying her. And he then *set* her up in a *splendid* roadhouse, the grand opening of which was attended by the police and city and county officials. The social event was naturally lavishly reported in the city's newspapers.

Such stories appear to have cast a spell on Mr. Longstreet, with the result that his book is overloaded with them. This obliges him to skimp Chicago's writers and journalists, who get only a five-page chapter, and to say rather little about the Haymarket anarchists, about whom Frank Harris (unmentioned in the book) wrote his celebrated novel, "The Bomb."

It's a great pity, in short, that Mr. Longstreet didn't write a better and more balanced book. But he certainly did whet my appetite for one.

Mr. Whitman is a staff writer for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

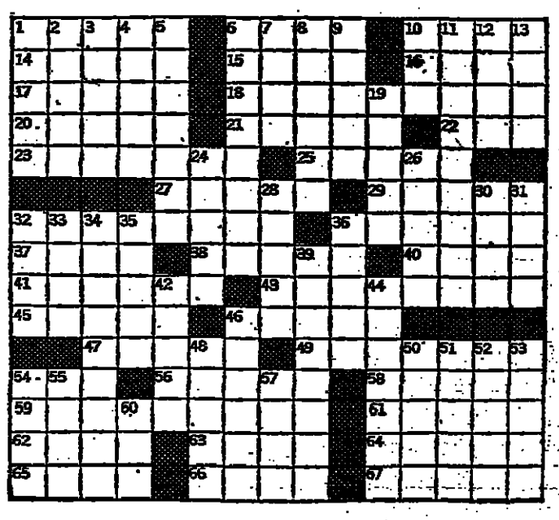
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Brooch
6 Italian lady
10 Movie dog
14 Hard-hit ball
15 Sandarac tree
16 Falling-out
17 Domicile
18 Witless
20 Purple Heart
21 Residue: Fr.
22 Neighbor of U.S.
23 Complete
25 Weird
27 Indians of Colombia
29 Alphabet-unit
32 Like some aspirin
36 Tenfold
37 Seed coating
38 Finnish lake
40 German girl's name
41 Mexican shawl
43 Morning fare
45 Perfume resin
46 "... a poem lovely as ——"
47 Port of Brazil
49 John Adams's wife
54 Timetable abbr.
56 Spanish pineapple
58 French river
59 Crimean waterfront
61 Secondary map
62 Swiss herdsman
63 African antelope
64 Italian Socialist leader
65 Old Norse writing
66 Chemical endings
67 Inexperienced

DOWN

1 Workbench device
2 Defamation
3 Battery plate
4 Auto
5 Bishop, e.g.
6 Certain farmers
7 English composer
8 Common people
9 Mountain ridge
10 Dolt
11 Astronauts' feat
12 So long!
13 Solar deity
19 Audacity
24 Street show
26 Old region of Asia Minor
28 Adjust
30 Gaelic
31 Caustic substances
32 Kind of ball or pay
33 Soviet range
34 Troublemaker
35 Sweetheart
36 Star in Cygnus
39 Unusual person
42 Rice dish
44 It's often zero
46 Strong woman
48 Growing out
50 Dead duck
51 River to the Oise
52 Goddess of peace
53 Admit
54 African fox
55 Clarinet or oboe
57 Relative of nix
60 Three —— match



هكذا من الأصل

Ali's Victory Is a Split and Narrow One



United Press International.

A LEFT... by Muhammad Ali strikes Ken Norton's jaw in round two of their bout in California, which Ali won.



United Press International.

...AND A RIGHT—The ex-champion pounds Norton's head with a hard right in the fifth round of their match.

Ex-Champ Beats Ken Norton With Desperate Flurry in 12th

By Kenneth Denlinger

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (WP).—Muhammad Ali is a winner again, but by the narrowest of margins. His legs and his heart returned in the 12th and final round last night to earn him a split decision over Ken Norton.

After the judges produced a deadlock with 6-5 and 5-6 decisions, referee Dick Young cast the deciding vote with seven rounds going to the former heavyweight champion.

The decision was a popular one with the disappointing turnout of 10,500 in The Forum, Ali being the clear winner of the early rounds and Norton coming on strong from about the sixth onward.

Ali was his usual, confident, swift self in the early going, making a show of his proclaimed fitness by standing up between rounds and dancing for about 15 or 20 seconds before each bell.

Then he began slowing, Norton became more and more aggressive and, despite a red and puffy left eye, Norton was gaining with each passing round.

Both fighters and the fans sensed the indecision of the match at the start of the 12th round—and it produced the most action.

Norton was up first—Ali having decided to sit after the fourth round—and gained a brief advantage near the ropes.

Then Ali got in a smart left and right, then two more combinations in the first minute. Norton missed with a wild right, covered up and Ali was on him.

Now the crowd was chanting "Ali, Ali, Ali" and his aide Bundini Brown was gaining confidence after previous depressing chants such as, "We can't lose, champ, we can't lose."

Ali, who claimed he might have broken his right hand in the sixth round and was to have it X-rayed later, scored solidly at mid-round, then took two sharp lefts to the jaw that Norton had broken in their March 31 bout in San Diego.

In the final minute, Ali produced a swift right, then a short left followed by a long punch before Norton backed him into a corner with a flurry. Norton then missed two lefts and the fighters were in each other's arms at the final bell.

Ali hardly seemed confident at the end, taking a punch at Brown as they met in the corner.

Referee Young gave Ali the first four rounds plus the sixth, ninth and 12th. Both judges, George Latka and John Thomas, scored the fourth round even and both awarded Ali the 12th.

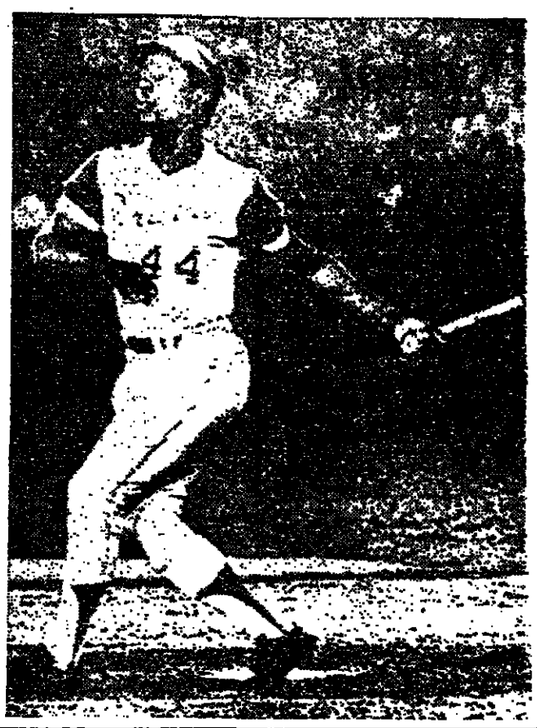
"Norton is the best man I've ever fought," Ali said later.

"I have fought everybody. Nobody has hit me as hard in the shape that I'm in. I'll give him a rematch if the people and my trainer say it's all right. I've trained very hard for 15 weeks and I am very tired."

Predictably, Norton was upset with the outcome.

Norton stung Ali hard several times, but none of the blows seemed to daze Ali until he began losing his speed and Norton began crowding him and cutting off his escape routes.

Latka gave Norton the sixth through 11th rounds, while Thomas and Young had Ali winning rounds six and nine.



Aaron's 710th Puts Him Four From the Babe

From Wire Dispatches

ATLANTA, Sept. 11.—Atlanta slugger Hank Aaron, continuing his pursuit of Babe Ruth's record of 714 home runs, hit his 710th last night as the Braves crushed the San Francisco Giants, 10-4.

Aaron later became ill, however, and left the game. Team officials said that the 39-year-old player had a stomach disorder which has been bothering him in recent weeks.

Aaron powered a two-ball, one-strike fast ball by San Francisco reliever Don Carrithers over the leftfield wall in the third inning to put within four home runs of equaling the mark set by Ruth. It was Aaron's 37th home run of the season, and it took some of the play away from teammate Dave Johnson, who hit his 40th homer of the year in the seventh to take over the major league lead.

Plans Begun To Rematch Ali, Frazier

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Negotiations have begun for Muhammad Ali to fight his long-awaited rematch with Joe Frazier, probably in New York next January, it was announced at a press conference here today.

"I want to fight Frazier in the same city, at the same stadium, in the same ring, with the same referees and judge," Ali said a day after his split-decision victory over Ken Norton.

The former world heavyweight champion said that he planned two major fights before his retirement—possibly two years from now—against Frazier and the present title-holder, George Foreman.

"I can close the whole curtain," Ali said. "A couple more fights and get out on top."

But Ali said that his overriding desire was to meet Frazier, who beat him in 15 rounds to take the title on March 8, 1971. "I never meet Foreman, and never get a chance at the title, I will be satisfied," he said.

Foreman-Quarry Bout?

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Sept. 11 (UPI). — World heavyweight champion George Foreman's next title defense will be against Terry Quarry in the first week of November, the champion indicated last night.

Quarry's fourth-round knockout of Tony Doyle last evening apparently assured the meeting. "We should have a contract signed and sealed for the fight by the end of the week," Foreman said. "The only things in the way now are minor difficulties."

An elated Quarry danced around his dressing room after table-driving lefts and rights at a beaten Doyle.

Foreman said that he thought Quarry fought a good match and that he respected him equally with former champions Joe Frazier and Muhammad Ali as far as their present ring abilities.

The Greatest Is Now the Tiredest

By Dave Anderson

INGLEWOOD, Calif., Sept. 11 (NYT).—In other years, after fights, Muhammad Ali liked to touch his face and preen.

"Look at this face, ain't a mark on it," he would shout. "No other fighter ever looked this way. I am The Greatest."

But now he's The Tiredest, his eyes weary, his voice a whisper. And his body is betraying him. Two years ago, after he lost the unanimous decision to Joe Frazier, the right side of his jaw appeared to have a balloon inside it. Instead of preening and shouting, he hurried to a hospital for X-rays, which showed no fracture.

Last year, in an eighth-round knockout of Bob Foster, he bled for his money for the first time, from a long slit on his left eyelid. Six months ago, in losing a split decision to Ken Norton, the left side of his jaw was fractured.

And last night, after a dramatic flourish in the final round for a split-decision victory over Norton in their rematch, Muhammad Ali wobbled into his dressing room and slumped onto a brown leather couch. He shook his head and flexed his right hand, which Dr. Ferdie Pacheco was inspecting.

"You jammed the bones of the hand into the wrist, that's all," the doctor said. "I don't think anything's broken."

"What's it hurt for then?" Ali asked.

"It's a fighter's hand," Pacheco said.

Courage Was Suspect

Indeed it is. In his struggle in recent years, Muhammad Ali has shown himself to be a fighter, not merely a boxer. Years ago, when he was Cassius Clay, his courage was suspect, mostly because of his confused fright when he was momentarily blinded by a salve on Sonny Liston's face in their first bout.

"I can't see," he told Angelo Dundee, his trainer, in the corner.

"This is for the title," Dundee said. "It'll clear. Run until it does. Run, run, run."

Dundee pushed him into the ring for the next round. Soon the title was his. But for years after that, some boxing critics scorned his courage. No longer. When he was knocked down by Joe Frazier, he got up as quickly as a man can. When he had his jaw broken by Ken Norton, he could have quit but he didn't. When he knew he needed the 12th round last night to assure a victory, he responded.

He was still slumped on the leather couch, still wearing his long white satin robe, an ice bag in his right hand, holding a paper cup of Coke in his left hand.

"What about a title bout with George Foreman," he was asked.

"Foreman will be much easier than Norton was," Ali replied.

In his prime, Ali might have eluded Foreman, frustrated him and won a decision. But now, more and more, it appears that Ali and Frazier destroyed each other, physically and emotionally, in their brutal epic. Their bodies haven't been the same since. And their spirits never again will soar, as they did before their $20-million extravaganza. Now, sadly, there is talk of an Ali-Frazier rematch.

"I want Joe Frazier," Ali said softly. "I got to get my revenge."

Outside his dressing room, dozens of people were waiting. Outside the entrance to The Forum, hundreds more waited. He has advertised himself as "The People's Champ" and the people were waiting. But in his weariness, he shook his head.

"I think I'll stay here a couple hours," The Tiredest said. "I think I'll duck the people."

Colombian Triumphs

BOGOTA, Columbia, Sept. 11 (AP).—Antonio (Kid Pambele) Cervantes of Colombia successfully defended his world junior welterweight crown with a fifth-round knockout over Carlos Maria Gimenez of Argentina.

The scheduled 15-rounder ended one minute and 45 seconds into the fifth round when Pambele sent Gimenez to the canvas for the third time in the fight with a solid right to the face. The referee stopped the bout when Gimenez got back to his feet but obviously was unable to continue fighting.

Mexican Is Victor

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 11 (AP). Doctors stopped a 10-round non-title fight after Mexican flyweight Alberto (Costenito) Morales battered Japan's Osamu Haba, shutting his right eye and making his nose bleed.

Red Sox Win, 4-3

Boston Reduces Baltimore's Lead in AL East

BALTIMORE, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Carlton Fisk hit run-scoring singles in the fourth and sixth innings last night as the Boston Red Sox sliced the Baltimore Orioles' Eastern Division lead in the American League to 4 1/2 games with a 4-3 victory.

Luis Tiant, 17-12, didn't survive a two-run Orioles seventh inning rally but relief help from Bob Bolin, who picked up his 12th save, helped Boston defeat Baltimore for the 11th time in 17 games this season.

Taking a 3-0 lead, the Red Sox defeated rookie Jesse Jefferson for the first time after losing to him twice. Reggie Smith and Cecil Cooper knocked in the other Red Sox runs.

Indians 3, Yankees 2

At New York, Frank Duffy knocked in two runs with a sacrifice fly and a single as Cleveland defeated the Yankees, 3-2.

Duffy knocked in the deciding run with a single in the ninth after Dave Duncan had doubled. Both Yankee runs came on solo homers, Mike Hegan hit his fifth, a two-out shot in the fifth inning, and Ron Blomberg led off the ninth inning with his ninth of the year.

Twins 5, Rangers 4

At Bloomington, Minn., Bobby Darwin singled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh inning and the Twins held on to beat Texas, 5-4.

Darwin's hit followed a triple by Eric Soderholm off Ranger reliever Bill Gogolewski, who suffered his sixth loss against three victories.

Brewers 6, Tigers 5

At Milwaukee, Jim Colborn scattered 11 hits for his 19th victory and George Scott and Dave May each drove in two runs to lead the Brewers to a 6-5 victory over Detroit.

Colborn allowed Detroit single runs in the first, third and seventh innings and improved his record to 19-9.

A's 13, Royals 0

At Oakland, Joe Rudi and Billy Conigliaro each drove in three runs and Vida Blue pitched a four-hitter for his 17th victory as the A's routed Kansas City, 13-0, and widened their American League West lead over the Royals to five games.

Blue and Steve Busby were locked in a scoreless duel when the A's rallied for three runs in the fourth, six more in the fifth and four in the seventh.

Angels 7, White Sox 1

At Anaheim, rookie right-hander Dick Lange restricted Chicago to four hits and Charlie Sands doubled in two runs to lead California to a 7-1 victory over the White Sox.

Lange, making only his fifth major league start, was touched for a first inning homer by Tony Muser.

Padres 5, Astros 3

In the National League, at San Diego, a pair of misjudged fly balls, one of which went for a triple by Johnny Grubb, led to a pair of tie-breaking runs in the eighth inning as the Padres defeated Houston, 5-3.

Bill Greif went the distance for the Padres to pick up his ninth victory against 15 losses. Tom Griffin, 1-6, was the loser.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	82	59	.582	—
Boston	79	65	.549	4 1/2
Detroit	76	69	.524	8
New York	72	72	.500	11 1/2
Milwaukee	70	73	.490	13
Cleveland	63	84	.429	22

Western Division

Oakland	83	60	.580	—
Kansas City	78	65	.545	5
Chicago	72	72	.500	11 1/2
Minnesota	69	73	.486	13 1/2
California	65	75	.464	16 1/2
Texas	50	92	.352	33 1/2

Monday's Results

Boston 4, Baltimore 2.
Cleveland 3, New York 2.
Milwaukee 6, Detroit 5.
Minnesota 5, Texas 4.
Oakland 13, Kansas City 0.
California 7, Chicago 1.

Tuesday's Games

Boston at Baltimore, night.
Cleveland at New York, night.
Detroit at Milwaukee, night.
Texas at Minnesota, night.
Kansas City at Oakland, night.
Chicago at California, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	72	71	.503	—
Pittsburgh	70	70	.500	1/2
Montreal	69	73	.486	2 1/2
New York	69	74	.483	3
Chicago	68	74	.479	3 1/2
Philadelphia	64	79	.448	8

Western Division

Cincinnati	87	57	.604	—
Los Angeles	84	60	.583	3
San Francisco	82	62	.569	5
Houston	73	73	.500	15
Atlanta	70	76	.479	18
San Diego	53	90	.371	33 1/2

Monday's Results

Pittsburgh 11, Chicago 3.
Atlanta 10, San Francisco 4.
San Diego 5, Houston 3.

Tuesday's Games

Chicago 2, Pittsburgh 0.
New York at Philadelphia, night.
San Francisco at Atlanta, night.
Los Angeles at Cincinnati, night.
Montreal at St. Louis, night.
Houston at San Diego, night.

Season of European Cup Soccer Beginning

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Sept. 11 (IHT).—Another season of European Cup competitions begins Thursday night. Seeding has meant that relatively few of the encounters will be what one might call "summit," while one which is—in Dresden, between Juventus and Dynamo—won't be played until next week.

There will be plenty of people Thursday in Ipswich Town's stadium, however, to watch Real Madrid and Gunter Netzer in the UEFA Cup. It will be Ipswich's first taste of European football since Milan was there and was beaten, 2-1, on its way to winning the European Cup of 1962.

Ironically, Borussia Mönchengladbach, without Netzer, has gotten off to a tremendous pace in the West German Bundesliga. They did very well when Netzer was injured last season, winning several important UEFA Cup ties. Such players as Josef Heynckes, Wimmer, the young Danner, fullback Berti Vogts and Danish winger Jensen guarantee the team's continued success.

Ron Greenwood, the much-respected manager of West Ham United, said recently that he *thought Mönchengladbach* a better team than Ajax, though he was speaking of the era when they had Netzer and Ajax had Cruyff.

Cruyff now has started to play in friendly matches for Barcelona, but cannot, as we know, play for them in championship games until December. Whether his arrival will be quite the blessing hoped for by the Barcelona manager, Rinus Michels—former Ajax manager—is another matter.

The club is composed of notoriously demanding players, and the phrase, "I want to be paid the same as the best paid man," is allegedly forever on their lips. Indeed, the international goalkeeper, Reina, was said to be transferred for a knock-down sum to Atletico Madrid because he had led a revolt of players before a vital League match against Castellon. Barcelona was well in the running for the title, but Reina, on behalf of the players, allegedly demanded a bonus promised. Michels, it is said, left double the £245 they had been the dressing room in disgust. Barcelona lost 4-0.

In the English Championship, it is interesting and encouraging to see the newly promoted Burnley getting away to a splendid start. The Lancashire club, which had average gates of 12,000 when it was winning the Second Division Championship last season, is an admirable example of necessity being the mother of invention. With a fine manager-coach in Jimmy Adamson, once their captain, a shrewd chief scout in David Blakey (both men are from the northeast where Burnley finds most of its players under the noses of Newcastle and Sunderland), and a remarkable fund-raiser in the Yorkshireman Jack Butterfield, they contrive small miracles of mind over matter.

Tuesday: *Cubs Shut Out Pirates*

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Burt Hooton shut out the Pittsburgh Pirates on four hits and batterymate Randy Hundley homered to ruin pitcher Steve Blass' comeback try yesterday as the Chicago Cubs posted a 2-0 triumph.

Blass, starting for the first time since Aug. 1, lasted five innings in which he walked five and hit one batter. But he held the Cubs scoreless on only one hit until Hundley connected on his first pitch with one out in the fifth for his 10th homer.

Thereafter, Blass, who took his eighth loss, walked Hooton and Rick Monday and the bases were filled when Dal Maxvill bobbled Don Kessinger's grounder, which might have been turned into an inning-ending double play.

Hooton scored on Billy Williams's sacrifice fly and hit Gonzalo Marquez was hit by a pitch, Ron Santo flied out to end the inning.

Monday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Pittsburgh	203	103	200	11	21	1
Chicago	000	001	011	3	7	3

Rooker (5-5) and Sanguillen; Reuschel, Aker (3), Laroche (3), Burris (4), Ciura (7) and Rudolph. L—Reuschel (12-15). HR—Rudolph (2nd). Fanzone (5th).

San Fran.	000	001	030	4	5	0
Atlanta	304	002	10x	10	12	0

Marichal, Carrithers (1), Dacquisto (3), Willoughby (5) and Bader; Ford (1-0) and Casanova. L—Marichal (10-12). HR—Aaron (37th), Johnson (40th).

Houston	002	001	000	3	6	2
San Diego	000	300	02x	5	9	1

Griffin, Forsch (5) and Jutze; Grief (8-15) and Kendall. L—Griffin (1-6).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland	010	010	001	3	9	0
New York	010	000	001	2	11	0

Tidrow (12-14) and Duncan; Peterson, Granger (9) and Munson. L—Peterson (8-14). HR—Hegan (5th), Blomberg (9th).

Boston	100	201	000	4	10	1
Baltimore	000	100	200	3	8	1

Tiant, Bolin (7) and Fisk; Jefferson, Reynolds (6) and Williams. W—Tiant (17-12). L—Jefferson (4-6).

Detroit	101	000	102	5	11	0
Milwaukee	002	021	01x	6	6	2

Lagrow, Miller (5), Scherman (7) and Didier; Colborn (19-9) and Porter. L—Lagrow (1-4). HR—May (25th), Thomas (2nd).

Texas	011	100	100	4	8	1
Minnesota	000	400	10x	5	9	1

Hodson, Gogolewski (4), Merritt (7) and Suarez; Pile, Corbin (7) and Borgmann. W—Corbin (5-8). L—Gogolewski (3-6).

Kansas City	000	000	000	0	4	2
Oakland	006	280	40x	13	14	0

Busby, Drago (5), Wright (7), Simpson (7) and Taylor, Blue (17-8) and Fosse. L—Busby (14-13).

Chicago	100	000	000	1	4	1
California	030	000	13x	7	16	1

Bahnsen, Stone (7) and Herrmann; Lange (2-1) and Sands. L—Bahnsen (15-17). HR—Mercer (4th).

NFL Jets Trade Don Maynard

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Don Maynard, the scrawny castoff who wound up gaining more yardage and catching more passes than any other receiver in pro-football history, was traded yesterday from the Jets to the St. Louis Cardinals for a 1974 draft choice.

The 36-year-old wide receiver apparently was the victim of the Jets' youth movement and a new style of play that demands more blocking by the receivers.

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Observer

A Golden Moment

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK.—This space is yielded today to Mr. O. W. of Bath, Ind., who has sent us his theory of the present inflation explosion. Leading economists have dismissed Mr. O. W.'s explanation, and only, Mr. O. W. believes, because he is not an economist but a trombone player.



Baker

"They cannot stand having a hornplayer make monkeys of them," Mr. O. W. writes, "and, so, suppress my theory." However that may be, Mr. O. W. makes sense about inflation.

"A few years ago," he writes, "it was impossible to get a taxicab in New York City. This was because cab fares were so low that maybe three or four million New Yorkers could afford to pay them. As a result, all the cabs were constantly filled, and the curbs were lined with New Yorkers who wanted cabs but couldn't get them.

"This was an illogical situation, for the taxicab is the rich man's transportation, and rich men were being kept from their natural mode of transport by people who should have been riding buses and subways.

"Some people got together. I don't know who they were. Rich men, probably. The kind of men who were meant to ride taxicabs. They must have said, 'This is silly. What is the point of being rich if we have to stand on the curb getting rained on because all the taxicabs are taken by the bus-and-subway classes?'

"Whatever they said, the result was a boost in the price of a cab ride. The fare increase again separated the taxi riders from the bus-and-subway people, and, nowadays, if you are well heeled, there is no trouble getting a cab in New York.

"I go on at length about this because it is a small but classic illustration of inflation [the rise in the cab fare] being caused by the natural distaste of rich people for standing on curbs being jostled by multitudes.

"When three or four million New Yorkers could afford taxis, it meant that three or four million New Yorkers were, in a sense, rich and the nub of the whole thing, of course, is that, when everybody is rich, being rich is no longer very satisfying.

"The natural economic correction is inflation. Prices increase until only a limited number of people can pay them and for these survivors—the rich—being rich once again means something.

"In New York in the old days the well-to-do stood on the curb in the rush hour and reflected bitterly on the uselessness of their wealth. No longer. Inflation has restored the point of the system. Being rich means being able to get a taxicab.

"Two and three cars. A boat. A second house at the ocean, the lake, the mountain. Porterhouse steak every night. The best Bordeaux. Fine woolens from Britain, perfume from Paris, shoes from Italy. Vacations in Jamaica. Skiing in Switzerland, flying back and forth to Europe, California, Florida, Maine.

"It was an unnatural situation. With half the population living the rich life, a lot of satisfaction went out of being rich. It was like the old days when you couldn't get a cab in Manhattan.

"Now the hotels in Jamaica were all booked solidly for the winter. You couldn't get a lobster because 60 million other rich people had bought them all up. And what's the point of your fine woolens from Britain when the butcher was wearing a cashmere apron, or the shoes from Italy when the office boy was wearing exact duplicates?

"When being rich ceases being satisfying, the natural economic correction—inflation—naturally takes place. This is now happening. Millions of Americans are being priced out of competition for the good life. When the process is finished, being rich will mean something once again.

"Once we understand this natural tendency of inflation to occur whenever too many people start living like the rich, the solution would be easy. This would be a series of government-sponsored lectures explaining to the multitudes that even a few years of living like the rich is better than an uninterrupted lifetime of subway riding."



Bertha Marshall uses a Titanic model to show the position of a lifeboat. With her are survivors Margaret Devaney O'Neill and Frank Goldsmith, and Titanic Enthusiast Robert Merriam.

Survivors and Buffs of the Titanic

By Edward C. Burks

GREENWICH, Conn. (NYT).—"It's all right. We just grazed an iceberg."

That was the "reassuring" message of a crew member, a lively 89-year-old survivor of the Titanic recalled here at a memory-charged meeting of buffs and survivors of history's greatest peacetime maritime disaster.

Edwina MacKenzie, who wasn't reassured by that message at all, and six other Titanic survivors, were here to tell again the story of that icy "night to remember" when the 46,000-ton White Star liner was ripped open by an iceberg on its maiden voyage to New York in 1912, "stood on end, fully lit" and plunged to the bottom.

One of the survivors, 80-year-old Margaret Devaney O'Neill of Clifton, N.J., produced some awed comment by pulling out her steerage ticket for that voyage, clearly printed with her accommodations in Cabin Q41. Four of the seven told of continuing to sail the Atlantic afterwards, although Mrs. O'Neill did wait 40 years for her next voyage in 1952.

The occasion of the meeting was the 10th anniversary of the founding of Titanic Enthusiasts of America, a 250-member group scattered across the United States and several European countries, including a large number of shipping and professional people.

Among the guests here at the two-day meeting last weekend, attended by 140 members of the association, was Walter Lord, author of "A Night to Remember," the detailed story of the disaster from which a motion picture was made.

As the long years go by, a few new fragments of the story of that night when more than 1,500 people perished in the icy north Atlantic come to light. Of some 700 survivors, fewer than 30 are believed still living. Mrs. MacKenzie, who at the time was 27-year-old Winnie Troutt of Bath, Somerset, England, tells of being handed a tiny baby boy by a distraught father before going into her lifeboat, No. 13. There was the miraculous reunion of baby and mother, who had been in another lifeboat, on a rescue ship. But for 60 years, Mrs. MacKenzie remained unaware of the rest of the story. It was only last year that she found out the name of the baby boy and that he had perished of influenza when he was 20 years old.

Mrs. MacKenzie, who is now a widow after three marriages, had been booked to sail on the Olympic from England on April 13, 1912, and superstitious girl friends had brought a horseshoe to put on the table as a good luck symbol for anyone so unlucky as to sail on the 13th. At the last minute a strike forced cancellation of the Olympic's departure and she was transferred to the giant Titanic. In the lifeboat with another woman's baby, she had seen the great liner sink gently, "one row of lighted portholes after another, gently like a lady."

Mrs. O'Neill, who at the time was a 19-year-old Irish girl immigrating to America to seek her fortune, remembered having to reach out and help push the lifeboat away from the side of the great stricken ship as it was lowered. It kept banging against the sides. When they were at last in the icy water at almost 2 a.m., they found that the oarlocks were fastened tightly with rope. But she had with her a small penknife that her brother had given her as a going-away present. And with the tiny blade the ropes were cut and her lifeboat floated away from the ill-fated Titanic.

Mrs. MacKenzie, who now regards 13 as her lucky number, recounts that she has made a total of 13 Atlantic crossings by ship, 10 of them since the Titanic.

Frank Goldsmith, now retired at 71 and living near Mansfield, Ohio, was a 9-year-old boy that chilly April night. He remembers stuffing some gumdrop-like seasickness pills in his pocket before going with his mother into the lifeboat. At first "it was exciting," he recalls. He saw the ship from 1,500 feet away, turn bolt upright and then sink slowly. Then he was terrified at the thought that his father might not have been saved. His mother held him to her as the boilers exploded and the ship went down. His father was lost.

Six decades after the disaster, Mrs. O'Neill can still hear the cries and screams from those left on the liner as it took its final plunge.

PEOPLE: *Eugene J. McCarthy Leaving Book Firm*

Former Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy is leaving his post at Simon & Schuster on Jan. 1, the publishing house has announced. Richard E. Snyder, executive vice-president of the firm, said: "We were delighted when he joined us, we are sorry he is leaving." He said that McCarthy is quitting because of his "heavy writing schedule" and "still strong political commitments." However, The New York Times' Eric Pace writes that there have been persistent reports in publishing circles that McCarthy's relationship had not been productive. Originally it was assumed, Pace says, that McCarthy's personality would make him a high-powered "acquiring editor," that is, an executive who brings promising literary properties into a publishing firm. But if he has brought off any such coups, they have gone unpublicized by Simon & Schuster.



Eugene J. McCarthy

* * *

Some 400,000 cars have gone astray in Sweden. Computers on a new bridge connecting the mainland with the island of Oeland showed that 3 million cars crossed the bridge but only 2.6 million returned. "There is no car surplus on the island. If there were, each Oelander would have two cars, statistically. Our measuring equipment must be wrong," a national road board spokesman said. The computers are being checked.

* * *

AT HOME: Groucho Marx, after 18 days in the Los Angeles Century City Hospital, where he was treated for a summer cold. "I feel great," said Marx, 77.

* * *

Christian Barnard, the heart-transplant pioneer, said in Johannesburg that his wife, Barbara, is expecting their second child in January. He told reporters that her left arm is still partially paralyzed from an auto accident last December in which they were both injured. But, he said, "As far as the baby is concerned, Barbara is extremely well."

* * *

Who was the "ringleader of the Watergate break-in and dreamer of impossible dreams?"

Who is the "Bible-quoting champion of the constitutional rights of citizens"?

Who was "given 35 years to write more spy novels"?

Who is "Maximum John"?

If you answered G. Gordon Liddy, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D., N.C., E. Howard Hunt Jr. and U.S. District Court judge John J. Sirica, you were correct.

The quiz and the descriptions are contained in "Who's Who in the Watergate," a pamphlet just published by the Washington D.C. Public Library System. In addition to a 19-question matching quiz, the pamphlet also provides biographical profiles of 39 Watergate figures.

The booklet is illustrated with sketches of Watergate personalities. The cover has a sketch of the Watergate Building itself and a bug wearing a burglar's mask who is being pursued by Senate Watergate Committee Chairman Ervin, Watergate Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox and others who are all carrying butterfly nets.

Lawrence E. Molumby, coordinator of the Community Library Service, said Monday that 2,500 copies of the booklet had been printed in response to "a tremendous number of requests for information on figures involved in the Watergate affair."

The matching quiz portion of the 11-page booklet is done in a light, breezy style, while the biographical section is more serious. The quiz begins with a parody of one of the Watergate hearing clichés: "To the best of your recollection, who are these people?"

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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